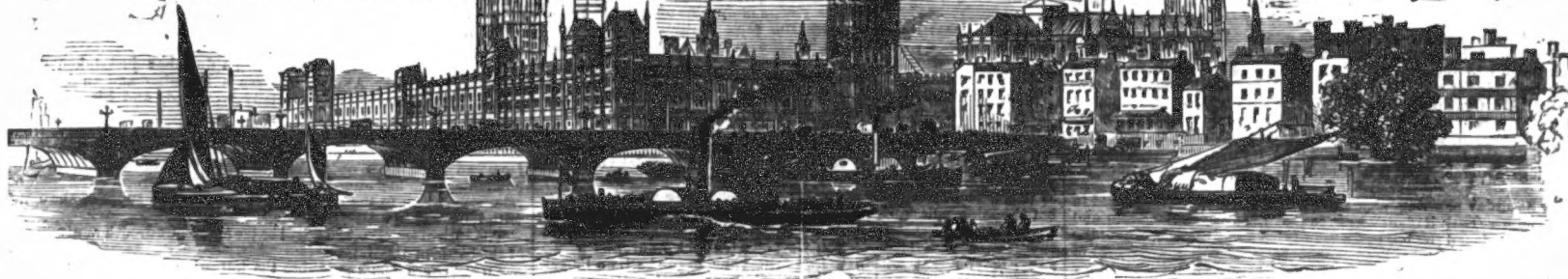


*John Burns 313 Strand*

# PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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ONE PENNY.



THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN CHANG-WO-GOW AND THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES. (See page 226.)



## Notes of the Week.

An inquest was held on Saturday, by the borough coroner, on the body of a child named Jule Escalle, infant son of a merchant, who arrived here from Havre, in the Niagara, on his way to the United States. The child had been ill on the passage, and died, and the cause of death was shown to be exhaustion, consequent upon excessive vomiting.—*Liverpool Advertiser*

On Saturday evening, an accident, which resulted in a man, named William Tallis, a chocolate maker, residing in St. Mark-street, being seriously injured, took place in Adderley Park. Tallis was engaged playing at cricket with Messrs. Cadbury Brothers' eleven against the Unity. He was wicket keeping, and Mr. Richard Cadbury was bowling. Mr. Cadbury had been for some time bowling rather slow, but to baulk the batter he bowled swift. Tallis, who did not expect it, was not on his guard. He attempted to stop the ball, but it bounded and struck him on the nose with such force that he fell to the ground. On his being picked up, it was found that the bridge of his nose was fractured so much that the bone protruded. Mr. Cadbury, who seemed very much affected, immediately procured a cab, and had the unfortunate man conveyed to the nearest surgeon, where he had the injury attended to, and from thence he was taken to his home. The injured man is now progressing favourably, but it is feared his face will be disfigured for life.

On Saturday morning, about five o'clock, some men employed in constructing Earl Radnor's new sea wall, between Sandgate and Folkestone, found the body of a man lying some distance down the cliff on his face, with his head caught between two sharp pieces of rock. He was quite dead, and had evidently been lying there for six or seven hours. Information was given to the police, and as they were removing the body on a stretcher it was identified by a Folkestone fisherman, named Philpot, as that of his son, aged twenty, for whom he was searching, as he had not been home all night, and was last seen going in the direction of Sandgate. An inquest was held at the Town Hall, before the borough coroner, the same afternoon, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

On Saturday afternoon, Thomas Wellborne, an old man of seventy-two, who resides at Teubridge Wells, but who was staying for the benefit of his health with his son at Brighton, went to bathe after dinner, at one of the machine stands under the eastern cliff. After being some time in the water he re-entered the machine, but came out again. Almost immediately after he had done so he was seen by the attendants to suddenly fall down in the water, which was only about two or three feet deep at this spot. He was immediately picked up and medical aid summoned. He was afterwards taken to Brill's Baths and put into warm baths, rubbed, &c., under the care of Dr. Carter and Mr. Tuke, surgeon. However, he never recovered. There is no doubt he was seized with an apopleptic fit while he was in the water.

On Saturday afternoon, the second son of his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel arrived in England. His royal highness, who is travelling under the title of Count Pollenzo, accompanied by his ex-lieutenant, the Marquis d'Azeglio, Count Maffei, and the Marquis de Bado, came by way of Ostend and Dover, and reached the English port, in the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company's mail boat, about half-past three in the afternoon. The Italian vice-consul at Dover (S. M. Latham, Esq.) received his royal highness and the distinguished party on landing at the Admiralty pier, and Mr. E. T. Way, of the South-Eastern Railway, conducted them to a saloon carriage attached to the company's mail and continental express train, then in readiness upon the pier. At a quarter to four o'clock the train conveying Prince Amadeus and the representatives of the Italian Court left Dover for Charing-cross, the journey to the metropolis occupying about two hours.

## VISIT OF LOUIS NAPOLEON TO THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

A MADRID letter has the following:—"Our journals are filled from the top to the bottom of their columns with accounts of the late meeting at San Sebastian. The dresses worn by the Queen and the Empress are described with all the exactitude and minuteness of detail displayed by the *Court Journal* and *Morning Post* upon such occasions. The gambolings of the Prince Imperial with the Prince of Asturias are all recorded, as well as the precise position of the Imperial and royal personages during the review, Divine service, and the banquet. The French people will doubtless be surprised to learn, from the same venacious sources, that the Emperor of the French, on first seeing the Queen of Spain, was so overcome by the Majesty of her demeanour that he involuntarily fell upon his knee, and reverently kissed the Queen's hand; but, adds the Spanish journal, her Majesty instantly raised her imperial garb, and put him at once at his ease by her graceful affability. Now, poor Queen Isabella's appearance is very much the reverse of prepossessing. She has a good-humoured bonhomie, which in some measure compensates for her extremely ordinary appearance; and her unfortunate tendency to obesity, which is increased by her habitual indulgence, does not tend to promote her good looks. She is the least royal-looking queen in Christendom. Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands would be majestic by her life. There is nothing imposing about her; and to assert that the Emperor Napoleon, who has stood the fire of the Czar's presence, and has received visits from every crowned head in Europe, should have been overwhelmed with awe at the majesty of a dumpy little lady will produce a smile in Paris, whilst here it is received with reverent belief. The papers also report the conversation between the Queen and her imperial guest at dinner. Since there were no reporters at the royal table, and possibly none under it, the recorded conversations are probably apocryphal; but it is certain that the Emperor kept the Queen very merry during dinner, for she laughed heartily and seemed to be infinitely diverted with his conversation, from which, therefore, it may be surmised that politics were excluded. The only incident worth recording on the return visit took place at Ros-dage, on the French frontier. A young Spanish officer, who had been exiled for killing a comrade in a duel, threw himself at the Queen's feet, and implored pardon, which she instantly granted. Upon turning to O'Donnell, she said, 'Marshal, I have just pardoned this officer.' 'And your Majesty has done well,' replied the marshal. Thus has terminated this event, which has kept Spain in a fever of expectation for weeks past. Nothing has come of it, and nothing will come of it. The Queen has gained her end. She has let her people see that the Emperor of the French has visited her; but her people are not sufficiently impressed with a proper sense of the great honour that has been conferred upon them."

**SHEEP GONE CRAZY.**—A gentleman who came down on the Hemphill train yesterday, informs us that two miles this side of Clayville there was a flock of sheep enclosed in a pasture field. At one point the fence ran along the edge of a high precipice. On Wednesday a stampede occurred among the flock, when the frightened or crazy sheep commenced jumping the fence at the point indicated, going over the precipice at the same time. Two hundred and eighty of the animals were killed.—*Wheeling Intelligence*

**GENTLEMEN ONLY.**—Avoid the unpleasantness caused by the loss of a brace button, by insisting upon having your trousers fitted with HUSSEY'S PATENT BUTTONS, which never come off, and are fixed at the rate of five per minute. Patentee's Depot, 482, New Oxford-street, W.C.—(Advertisement.)

## Foreign News.

## ITALY.

On Monday Senor Ulloa was received in solemn audience by King Victor Emmanuel, in order to present his credentials as Spanish minister to the Italian court.

Senor Ulloa said:—"The ancient alliances which have existed at different periods between the royal families of Spain and Savoy, and the common interests of the two nations, who have the same origin and the same political institutions, are a sure guarantee that the good understanding, now happily re-established, will every day become more firmly consolidated."

The King replied as follows:—"The ancient alliances between my family and the royal family of Spain are an agreeable historical reminiscence for us, and a pledge of durable affection between the sister countries, who have the same institutions, the same ancient traditions of friendship, and the same glorious recollections."

## PRUSSIA.

A threatening letter of a violent character has been addressed to Herr Von Bismarck by a political enthusiast, signing himself "Rudolph, President of the Iron Bond." It is dated from Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and is as follows:—

"Herr Minister,—Up to the present time we have let you do as you liked, being of opinion you were at least not so wretched a cur as to condescend to such meanness as huckstering with countries, but the thing must now come to an end. Herr Minister, if you do not instantly see that the Schleswig-Holsteiners obtain their rights and remain undivided—if you do not give back Lauburg, we swear to you that within a fortnight your head shall no longer occupy its present position. Your whole army of police cannot protect you from our daggers, when your head has been drawn by lot. Should the Viennese joker not—, he would meet the same fate as your excellency, for such trash is of no value. We want neither an enlarged Austria, nor still less an enlarged great Power in Prussia. We demand a parliament and the independence of every individual country, with or without a sovereign. Those princes who will not comply with the will of the people shall be beheaded, and their families banished for ever; those who are willing to remain at the head of affairs as really constitutional princes, i.e., to yield to the wish of the German population, shall remain unharmed, and they will be supported in case of necessity; but matters can no longer go on as now. You are the worst and most common fellow hitherto occupying a seat among German ministers. This, in brief, is our will, and you are assuredly doomed to death, if the Schleswig-Holsteiners and their Duke do not obtain their rights. In case you may wish to reply, your answer can be fetched from any office in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, so that you have only to put your remarks into the appropriate box."

## THE DUCHIES.

Field-Marshal von Gablenz, the new Governor of Holstein, has arrived there, and has issued a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of the duchy. The Field-Marshal expresses the hope that, as the representative of the Emperor of Austria, he would meet with the same kindness which had been shown by them to the Austrian troops.

The proclamation then continues:—

"I rely with full confidence also on your manly character, which has already shown itself on former occasions, and on your sense of legality. This reliance facilitates the fulfilment of my mission, the difficulties of which I do not fail to understand. These difficulties can, however, be overcome by your quiet attitude and your real patriotism. I will maintain the autonomy of your Administration, which is so splendidly developed, and, above all, I will allow the native-born citizens of Holstein to share in the public management of the affairs of the duchy."

"I promise you the conscientious application of the existing laws, the utmost possible advancement of your moral and material property, energetic and rapid execution of the duties of Government, and the strict exercise of an impartial administration of the law. Holding aloof from the exercise of any decided policy, I am inspired solely by the desire of remaining a stranger to all party intrigues, of striving incessantly to develop the prosperity of the country, and, strengthened by the confidence of the population, of meeting the justly founded wishes of the people."

## AMERICA.

A negro mass meeting—a strange and significant feature in Alabama politics—was held at Huntville, Alabama, August 23rd. About 2,000 former slaves were present. They were addressed by General Fisk, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who told them that whatever was detrimental to the black man was detrimental alike to the white man. He had hoped to be able to leave some abandoned plantations to them; but as President Johnson, he believed, "was going to pardon all the rebels," their prospects were not so good in this respect as they had been. He advised them to live morally, to work on shares, and to disabuse their minds of the notion that their old masters' estates were going to be cut up amongst them. He told them they should have justice and fair play, but otherwise they must work out their own salvation. The conduct of the assemblage is stated to be unexceptionable, and the general's speech produced a good effect upon all present.

## THE FYCHOW GIANT AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

On Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., Mr. Marquis Oshaholm had the honour to introduce Chang-Woo-Gow, the Fychow giant, his wife, and attendants to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Marlborough House, an engraving of which will be found on our first page. The interview was one of singular interest, the whole of the Chinese party being attired in their robes, and retaining their head-coverings during the interview, in accordance with native custom. Only once, with a view to observe his height more correctly, did the Prince desire that Chang might remove his hat. His Royal Highness also expressed a wish that the great man would write his "chop," or signature, on the wall of the room, which was promptly done by Chang at a height of more than ten feet from the floor, with a pencil lent him by the Duke of Cambridge, who was not at the pains to conceal his astonishment, when, in compliance with the wish of the Prince of Wales, Chang-Woo-Gow opened the door on the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief. The Princess of Wales was graciously pleased to accept from Chang a letter of compliment in the Chinese character, and of course full of the flowery Chinese language. Great satisfaction was expressed by all the members of the royal circle; and it may be mentioned that the little Princess Victoria, daughter of the Prince and Princess of Hesse, accepted a fan from the Tartar dwarf, Chang Mow.

**IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.**—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething, which has been in use in America over thirty years, and very highly recommended by medical men, is now sold in this country, with full directions on each bottle. It is pleasant to take and safe in all cases; it soothes the child, and gives it rest; softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind in the stomach, and regulates the bowels, and is an excellent remedy for dysentery or diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. The fac simile of "Cutler and Perkins, New York and London," is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all chemists at 1s. 1d. per bottle. London depot, 205, High Holborn.—(Advertisement.)

**EXQUISITE! EXQUISITE! FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINES.** For every home, are the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Ladies' Sewing Machine and Mann, 159, Holborn Bars London. Manufacture, Ipswich.—(Advertisement.)

## General News.

THE Earl of Strathmore died at Glamis Castle, N.B. For some years he was among the foremost supporters of the turf, and was a member of the Jockey Club. He was born in September, 1822, and married 30th April, 1850, the Hon. Charlotte, eldest daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Barrington. He died in the winter of 1864. Up to the late dissolution the noble earl had sat in the House of Lords as a representative peer for Scotland.

WE (*Gardener's Chronicle*) hear with great pleasure that her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to permit the announcement that the Great International Horticultural Show and Congress of next year is under her Majesty's patronage. Her Majesty has also most liberally contributed £50 to the fund raising to pay the expenses.

A VACANCY has occurred in the Military Knights' Foundation at Windsor Castle, by the death of Captain Hollingsworth, a veteran knight, aged seventy-eight years.

THE *Europe* of Frankfurt says that a duel has just taken place at Bahrenfeld, near Altona, between a Prussian and an Austrian officer. The Prussian was mortally wounded, and his adversary has taken to flight.

THE *Aberdeen Herald* says:—"We have heard, privately, from Edinburgh of two cases of disease in infants, supposed to proceed from bad milk, and, on inquiry, it turned out in one case that the cowleeder who had supplied the milk had had several cows dead of redwater, and in the other, that the cow which supplied the child with milk was in a diseased state."

The 13th of October, 1865, will be the eight-hundredth anniversary of the battle of Hastings.

THE *Western Times* publishes the following notice, viz:—"Mr. R. Riddell, of North Devon, has received the appointment of master of the hounds of his Majesty the Emperor of the French."

It is said that Mr. Benjamin, ex-Confederate Secretary of State, intends to join the English bar. He is an eminent and eloquent lawyer.—*Liverpool Advertiser*

MAJOR GENERAL FREDERIC MEADE, of Belmont, county Cork, who died on the 12th inst. at St. Ann's-hill, in the same county, received his commission as ensign at the early age of twelve years, and served with the 88th Connacht Rangers in the Peninsula in the campaigns of 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814, including the battle of Fuentes d'Oñor, siege of Badajoz in 1811, battle of Salamanca (wounded), siege and storming of Badajoz, passage of the Nivelle and the Nive, battles of Orthes and Toulouse. In 1814 he accompanied his regiment to America, and the following year joined the army of occupation in France. In 1821 he embarked for India on the staff of Sir Thomas Reynell, and was at the siege and storming of Bhurtpore, for the capture of which fortress he received the rank of major. He had received the war-medal with six clasps.

Tax officers of the late ship Bombay, who now belong to her Majesty's ship *Narcissus*, presented, on the 15th of August, a sword to the French Admiral Chaigneau, in recognition of the assistance and kindness rendered to the survivors of the destruction by fire of the Bombay near Monte Video by the admiral and the officers and crew of his flagship *Astree*. The presentation had been delayed for the usual formal permission to accept which the rules of the service require, and advantage was taken of the celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of Napoleon, and a dinner given on board the *Astree* in honour of the cession to deliver the sword to Admiral Chaigneau.—*Anglo-Brazilian Times*

THE Rev. J. Wycliffe Gedge, B.A., chaplain of the Refuge for the Destitute, Dalston, to be resident chaplain of the Home and Colonial Society, Gray's-inn-road, W.C.; the Rev. J. Thompson Smith, M.A., late consular chaplain in China, to be chaplain of the Refuge for the Destitute, Dalston, N.E.

THE Rev. Septimus Andrews, M.A., Student at Christ Church, has been preferred to the incumbency of Market Harborough, Leicestershire; in the patronage of Christ Church, Oxford.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Charles Edward Oakley, M.A., rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden. The melancholy event occurred at Abergele, North Wales.

In consequence of official orders to that effect, all the French railways will be compelled to adopt appliances for instantaneous communication between every part of a train at the end of the present year.

COMMANDER WILLIAM H. EDYE, 1860, who since the 1st of January, 1864 has held the responsible appointment of Commander of her Majesty's training ship for naval cadets, Britannia, was on Thursday promoted to the rank of Captain by the Duke of Somerset. Commander Edey has well earned the step in the ladder of promotion which has been so fairly awarded to him.—*Army and Navy Gazette*

A CORRESPONDENT from Homburg tells us that even the Princess of Wales paid her footing at the roulette table with infinite good-humour as a loser, which is the correct royal and aristocratic thing at that locality. Her royal highness took a louis d'or from the hand of the Prince, and placed it upon a number. Astonishing to say, it did not show its loyalty by turning up, and the louis was gone. The Princess took another louis d'or from the Prince, but singular to say, the disloyal number did not win. The Princess took another louis from the Prince, placed it on a number, but again was unsuccessful, to the manifest mortification of the agreeable gamblers, who would have done a great deal to have given the amiable Princess the little gratification of a success. The Prince laughed, the Princess laughed, and they turned away, the Prince saying, "Decidedly we are not in luck."—*Court Journal*

THE *ESTERTE UORDIALE* IN DANGER.—A short time ago a French fishing boat, having injured the nets of a Cornish craft, and refusing to indemnify the Englishmen, was pursued and brought to Whitby by an English gun-boat. Here the matter was made up by the Frenchmen paying £8 damage, and the dispute was supposed to be settled. Not so, however, for a few days after a French frigate appeared off Whitby, an officer of which came ashore and demanded redress. He was informed that the matter had been settled, and so departed. But the matter did not end here. A letter was sent by the captain of the French frigate to the Comptroller of Customs at Whitby, in which it is plainly declared that the matter may not rest there; that a French fishing boat, taken by a stronger force, has been conveyed into an English port. "No settlement (says the captain), therefore, can have taken place; for whatever is done under the control of brute force is and ought to be null and of no effect." The captain, therefore, requests the Comptroller of Customs to forward his letter to the Government.—*Daily Express*

A TRAGIC WEDDING.—The town of Kaschan, in Hungary, has just been the scene of a tragic event. A gentleman of the environs was to be married to a young lady of the town, and on the day fixed for the wedding the bridegroom and his friends went in procession to Kaschan, preceded by a band of music, and firing rifles as they passed along. During the recess, which was served after the ceremony, one of the guests feasted with the bridegroom on the sudden disappearance of the bride, who had gone to her mother in the kitchen. The husband went to find his wife, and, seeing her in the midst of a group of women, he requested her to return to the dining-room. She playfully refused, and ran away, laughing as she went. Her young husband then took up a rifle, and, aiming it at her, cried, "Come here, Irma, or I will fire!" The bride laughed, and replied, "Fire, if you like." The rifle went off that instant, and the poor girl fell mortally wounded; she died three hours later, after assuring her unhappy husband that she felt certain he did not know the rifle was loaded.



## A DETECTIVE'S CHASE.

On the 15th of June, Messrs. George and J. Blackburn, manufacturers, of Upper Lane Mill, Little Gomersal, near Leeds, absconded, taking with them money and goods to the value of about £25,000. It was found that they had gone to New York, and Superintendent Hunt, of the Leeds detective force, was sent in pursuit of the runaways, who in the meantime had been made bankrupts. When Hunt arrived in New York he found all the goods had been delivered at that port, and he also ascertained where they were warehoused, and the additional fact that the two absconding bankrupts had travelled from England under the assumed names of Barling and Linton. Walter Blackburn, the younger brother, had also sailed over to the States with them in the same ship. Mr. Hunt was for several days unable to trace them, but as he was watching about the steamboat quay one morning he learnt a scrap of intelligence from one of his runners, which induced him to look out for the arrival of a fourth brother from England. When this youngest branch of the family arrived, Mr. Hunt took up his quarters at the same hotel, and there he learnt that the only thing that prevented this latest importation from communicating with his brothers was the fear that he (Superintendent Hunt) would shortly be arriving from England, and that intercourse under such circumstances would be dangerous. Mr. Hunt satisfied his fears, however, and actually accompanied young Blackburn down to the quay to see whether the boat steamer brought over the redoubtable detective who had inspired the lad's mind with such consternation. When the dreaded detective from Queenstown did not make his appearance by the next boat the confidence of young Blackburn became gradually restored, and three days afterwards he went to Trenton, in New Jersey. Mr. Hunt followed up the track, and at Trenton he employed a man to watch the lad's movements. It then transpired that a cousin of the Blackburns had hired a warehouse for the purpose of receiving the sales of goods fraudulently removed from the hands of English creditors. Mr. Hunt soon afterwards returned to New York to watch the proceedings of the gang at the Custom House, through which the goods would have to be cleared. He held in his possession a bill of lading which had been intercepted at Liverpool, and he rightly concluded that the Blackburns would come down to the pier to look after the sales of cloth. Very shortly, while standing opposite the office of the Inman Company, he observed George Blackburn, the elder brother, and Walter Blackburn, standing in the passage leading to the depot. He walked up to them, saying, "Good morning, gentlemen; what is your business here?" at the same time sticking his pen behind his ear. They replied that they had called for a bill of lading for twenty bales of goods which had been sent out from Queenstown by the Edinburgh. Mr. Hunt replied:—"The gentleman who holds that bill of lading is at the branch office, in Exchange-place, and though I am in a great hurry I will accompany you there, as I have a little business to transact with him on my own account." They consented to accompany him. Mr. Hunt then conducted them to Exchange-place. Here he left them in the lobby while he went into an empty room, and raised his voice as if in conversation with an occupant, to this effect:—"These gentlemen outside have called respecting a bill of lading, and they inform me that they are in a hurry and wish to be going." Mr. Hunt knew that they had in their possession at the time the bills of lading for twenty-six bales of goods, and it was his object, if he could effect it, to obtain these valuable documents by any lawful means in his power, but if necessary by a strategic coup de main. He quickly decided on the latter course of action, and, walking back into the lobby, said to the elder Blackburn, "We are particular about those bills of lading; have you invoices with you?" Blackburn replied in the affirmative. Mr. Hunt asked to see them, upon which George Blackburn drew them from his pocket. Mr. Hunt requested them to endorse the documents, which endorsements were at once made by the young man, Walter Blackburn. Mr. Hunt then returned into the room, placed the documents in a secret pocket, and went back to the Blackburns with the bill of lading for twenty bales of goods, to which he also obtained the necessary endorsement. He then told them to call again at three o'clock that afternoon, upon which George Blackburn jumped up and fiercely exclaimed, "There is something damnable about this; there is something wrong." Hunt quietly replied, "Yes, Blackburn, there is something wrong about you—there is your photograph," pulling the *carte de visite* from his pocket, "and I hold a warrant against you for embezzlement." Blackburn immediately blanched upon finding his most fearful anticipations realized, and Mr. Hunt then followed up his advantage by demanding their cash. They declared they were without pecuniary means, and slunk out of the office. Mr. Hunt subsequently showed his bills of lading, and obtained the usual clearance permits, and these he deposited in the hands of the lawyer, to whom he had been delegated, who will take the necessary steps to see the goods duly forwarded to England, where they will be applied to the credit of the official assignees under the bankruptcy. The value of the property thus recovered to the estate of the Blackburns is roughly estimated at between £5,000 and £6,000.

DOD'S "PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION."—Consequent on the election of a new parliament, another edition of the "Parliamentary Companion" has just been published. In any session it would be difficult for the officers of the House or hon. members to get on without their "Dod." In the first session of a new parliament the want of such a guide to parliamentary identification would be more than embarrassing. The fact that "Dod" has gone through thirty years and nine parliaments, and, in spite of numerous attempts to supplant it, still remains the recognised authority as to "who is who" in both houses, is proof sufficient of the general accuracy of the information it contains. Under the head "Constituency, Polls, &c.," not only is the number of votes polled for each of the sitting members given, but also that of the votes recorded for their opponents where there was an opposition, as well as the numerical strength of the constituency. It appears that of the 196 new members who have been returned to parliament the army furnishes thirty-five, while the navy supplies only five. The class of country gentlemen has received an accession of forty-seven members, while the merchants have added twenty-six to their numbers, but the manufacturers only five. Three of the new members are bankers and four are or have been brewers. The medical profession has added a member to its strength, while the lawyers have increased their numbers by twenty-one. A yeoman farmer of celebrity, a distinguished author, a learned university professor, and a well-known Irish newspaper proprietor will make their respective first appearances in the ensuing parliament. The railway interest will be assisted by a gain of three civil engineers, two railway chairmen, and four contractors for public works. There are also six members who have been in the diplomatic service of the State. There are no less than thirty gentlemen who previously sat in parliament, and who, after some years of retirement, have again sought and received the suffrages of "independent electors." The forms and proceedings of parliament are explained in a summary but clear form; and the rank and duties of the various officers of the House of Commons are also stated with convenient brevity. In the information concerning the House of Lords we find that there are at this moment twenty peers who are minors. Of these only two will come of age within the next year—the Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Harrington. Two more, the Earl of Eddon and the Earl of Jersey, will arrive at their majority in 1867; and no less than six will reach the age of twenty-one in 1868—the Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Eglintoun, Earl Ferrers, the Marquis of Huntley, the Earl of Rochester, and the Duke of Norfolk. The last of the present peers who are minors will be of age in 1878, when Lord Rodney will be entitled to take his seat.

## DISCOMFITURE OF THE BROTHERS DAVENPORT AT PARIS.

THE following is extracted from a Paris letter:—"The town had been placarded for many days past with big blue bills—those who ran might read—that the Brothers Davenport would hold their first seance at the Salle Herz on Tuesday evening, tickets, with the dark business, 25f, or one pound sterling. The higher the price which the Parisians are called upon to pay for anything the better they are pleased; therefore was every ticket taken, and by eight o'clock the rooms were filled with an impatient auditory. Many men and women of note were to be seen in the stalls; indeed, a more distinguished assemblage has rarely been gathered together in Paris. On the stage was the well-known cupboard, with its guitars, bandoliers, trumpets, and bells; by the side was an orchestra, which persisted in attempting to play, whilst the spectators persisted in crying out for the Davenports and the spirits. Their cry brought out from his lair the very worst specimen of Barnum that ever appeared on any stage. He explained that the Davenport Brothers could not speak French; they had therefore delegated him to state that they did not profess to understand the nature of the marvels of which they were but the humble instruments. They simply were passive agents; they submitted their doings to chance; they courted investigation and inquiry; they had stood the test wherever they they had appeared; the most illustrious savants in Europe and America had testified to their extraordinary power, and they confidently begged that the company would select some two or three of themselves to scrutinise their performances. The brothers then appeared, with their confederates, Mr. Fay. Their essentially American appearance did not prepossess the audience in their favour; they seemed to be aware of the ordeal which they would have to pass through, for they shut up their cupboard with far less satisfaction than Mrs. Hubbard. The company delegated M. Henri De Perle and M. Clary, a cousin of the Emperor's, to superintend the performances, and to bind the Davenports. They accepted the duties, examined everything, reported to the company that they could find nothing to induce the belief in any fraud. They then bound the brothers to the transverse bar, and as the door was closed out jumped the trumpet. It was thrice replaced, and thrice jumped out. The doors were closed, and within a few minutes a Davenport came forth, loosened from his bonds. They re-entered the cupboard, and after a few minutes, when the doors were opened, they were bound hand and foot. Unfortunately for the brothers and the spirits, M. Duchemin, an engineer, requested to be allowed to examine the cupboard. In a moment his practised eye detected the fraud and mode in which it was effected—the transverse bar to which the brothers were bound was movable; Mr. Fay, their confederate, in slamming the door, touched the bolt, which locked the bar, and the very closing of the door set the Davenports free to perform those fantastic tricks which had long puzzled the world. He held up the bar, the bound brothers were loosed, and they fell from their seats and their gains at the same time. The discovery produced an uproar such as has not been heard in Paris since the meetings at the clubs in the last days of the Revolution. The spectators rushed upon the stage, seized upon all the jugglers' tools, roughly handled the cupboard, stamped, roared, and howled. The brethren very wisely slunk away, not that they may live to cheat another day, for the commissary of police came forward, ordered all the money to be returned at the doors, pronounced the performance at an end, and announced that no repetition could be allowed. It was enough that such an insult should ever be put upon the public intelligence. But the uproar did not subside until several *sergens de ville* appeared on the stage, exhorting, gesticulating, and pushing the people, who at last retired, leaving the Davenports to mourn over Parisian incredulity.

## SHOOTING A SERGEANT AT DEVONPORT.

At the Guildhall, before the sitting magistrates, Michael Foy, a very dejected-looking man, a private in the 28th Regiment of Foot, stationed at Devonport, was charged with attempting to murder Sergeant Sherlock, of the same troop.

Mr. Beer, who prosecuted, briefly stated the facts of the case, and said that though Sergeant Sherlock was seriously wounded through the prisoner firing at him with a rifle on the morning of the 1st of September, he was now considered to be sufficiently out of danger to attend and give evidence. He then called

Sergeant Sherlock, who said: I am sergeant in No. 1 company of her Majesty's 28th Regiment of Foot. On Friday morning, the 1st inst., I was in a room at Raglan Barracks. I was standing by the window at the farthest end of the room. Whilst there I heard a report of a rifle, and at the same moment I felt a shock as though something had struck me in the breast. I was in the act of turning round when I felt the blow. I turned round, and when the smoke had cleared away I saw Private Foy with the rifle at the "present." I asked him what he shot me for, and he made no reply, but put the rifle into the armory, and walked out of the room. I have been in the hospital ever since. I had not spoken to the prisoner that morning. Some two or three days before he had made a breach of discipline, and I sent his name to the officer, who ordered him to be confined in barracks. This happened two or three days before. I never had a guard with him. He has been in my company about five months. It is not usual for the rifle to remain loaded in the rack.

Charles Callow said: I am a private in the 28th Regiment of Foot, stationed at the Raglan Barracks. On the night preceding the 1st of September I was on the regimental quarter guard at the Raglan. I lodge in No. 2 room, which is also the same room in which the prisoner lodged. About six o'clock on the morning of the 1st of September I went to my room to get a towel. On my entering the room, I observed that the prisoner was standing by his bed on my right as I entered. Sergeant Sherlock was also in the room, and I noticed him going towards the window. Whilst taking a towel from the bed I heard a report of a gun, and at the same time Sergeant Sherlock cried out, "Oh, Foy, what did you do that for?" After the report I saw the prisoner in the corner with the gun in his hand, and he subsequently placed it in the arm-rack. I then walked up to the prisoner, who said to me, "Take me to the guard-room." I did so. Sergeant Sherlock was only partially dressed at the time. Immediately after the gun was fired Sergeant Sherlock caught Private De Vine around the waist. I then left with the prisoner.

Dr. Williams stated that he attended Sergeant Sherlock, and found him suffering from the effects of a shot wound. The ball had entered the back, grazed the left lung, and came out just below the nipple. Sherlock had had, therefore, a very narrow escape. The prisoner was committed for trial.

COBURG AND PRINCE ALBERT.—Previous to leaving the Rosoman, Queen Victoria desired the following letter of thanks to be addressed to the municipality of this town:—"The Queen has been both touched and rejoiced to see how the inhabitants of the town of Coburg have associated themselves with her endeavour to honour the memory of her never-to-be-forgotten consort. The recent proof of the affection borne towards the Prince by his native town has deeply moved the Queen. Coburg, the birthplace of her consort and her mother, will always be dear to the Queen. She cannot now leave Coburg without expressing her warmest thanks, both to the burgomaster of the town, and through him to all the inhabitants, for the marks of attachment she has experienced upon this last visit as upon every previous occasion.—Coburg, Sept. 1865.—(Signed) GRANVILLE."

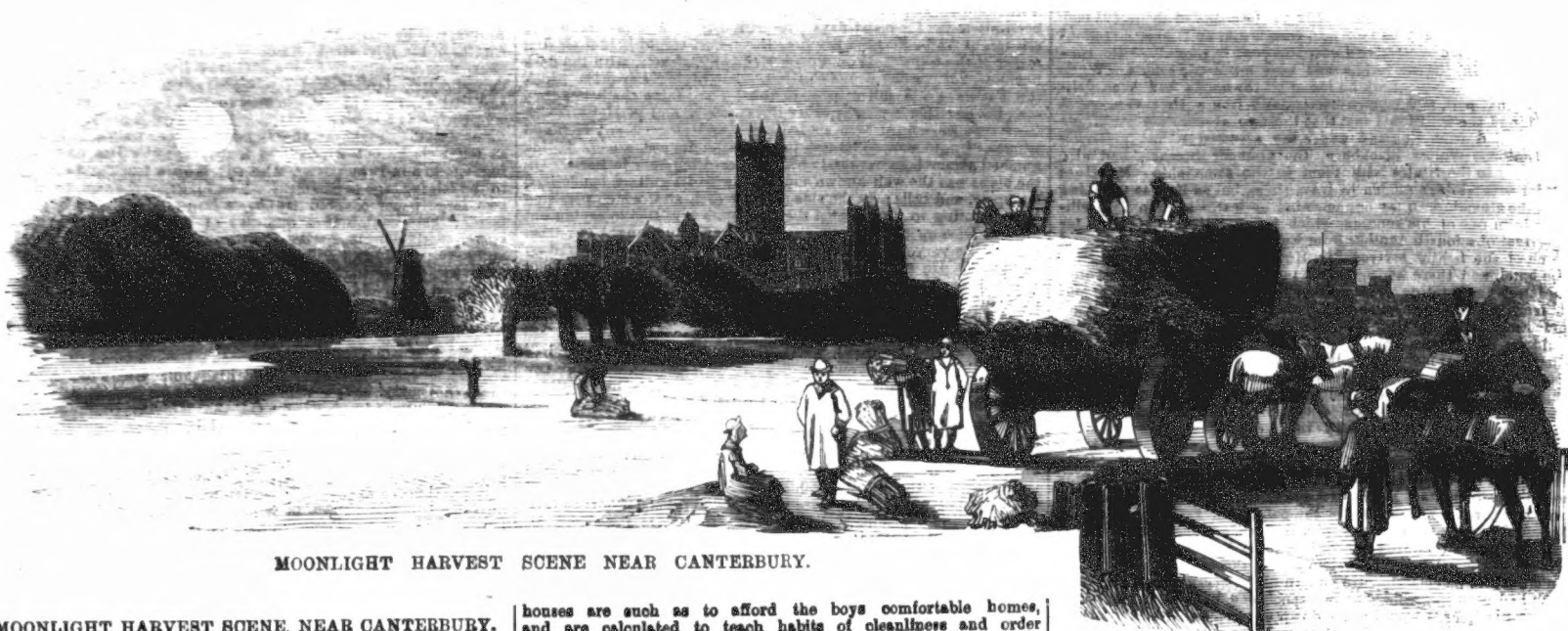
## A FEMALE IMPOSTOR.

On the evening of Monday, the 4th inst., a young woman, self-named Ann Stephenson, presented herself at the office of the Manchester detective police and entered a complaint of the loss of her property. She stated that she had been living for seven years in the service of the Rev. Mr. Ford, of Whitechurch (a name which, however, does not appear in the "Clergy List") that her father occupied a large farm called the Hookery, on the Ombemere estate, and that she came to Manchester to seek employment in domestic service. She had arrived at the London-road Station on the previous Saturday night by the London express train which was due at ten o'clock, but which was a few minutes late, and gave her luggage to a railway porter, who put it on a truck and conveyed it to the left luggage department. The luggage, she said, consisted of two large paper covered trunks, a large red box, and three band-boxes; these contained a quantity of wearing apparel (which she subsequently described with great minuteness), a watch and chain, and between £30 and £40 in gold. She stated that the porter who took away the luggage returned to her with a ticket, and she paid him 1s. 6d.; this ticket she could not produce, and she said it had either been lost or stolen. On leaving the station she spoke about lodgings to a man who was near the end of the line. He was lodging with some respectable people in Rosamond-street, Hulme; she accompanied him thither, and his landlady obtained her a bed in an adjoining house, where she remained from that time until Wednesday the 13th inst. On the Monday evening after her arrival she went to the station and claimed her luggage, but the clerk in charge of the department knew nothing of the boxes, and could find in the books no entry relating to them; she therefore proceeded to the detective office as previously stated. The matter was put into the hands of Detective Sergeant Spibey, who was acquainted with the district to which she represented herself to belong; he believed her story to be true, inasmuch as she mentioned the names of several persons and places that were known to him. He went with her to the railway station, saw the station-master, the porters, the guard of the train by which she arrived, and all the officials he could find, but she could not recognise any one as the man who took her luggage. London, Liverpool, and various other stations were communicated with, but no trace of any boxes could be obtained. Spibey followed up the matter for several days, during which time the woman Stephenson remained at her lodging, occasionally giving way to outbursts of grief at the loss of her property. On one occasion she complained of being very ill, and kept the people up all night. She wrote several letters addressed to the above-mentioned persons in Salop and Cheshire and on one occasion a letter came addressed to Miss Sarah Stephenson, which was given to her, although she stated her name to be Ann. What the letter contained she never made known, but it was evidently ill-written. The woman with whom she was lodging told her she would go home with her and see her friends respecting the loss. They went at seven o'clock on the Wednesday morning from the London-road Station. When they arrived at Crewe, Stephenson complained of illness, and her companion had to procure brandy for her. They proceeded to Wrenbury Station, and when they left that station they went across several fields, and along a number of lanes, until they arrived at a farm house, where Stephenson said her parents resided. She requested the other woman to go in first, and break the news gently, as her (Stephenson's) mother was ill. The woman went to the house, but was told that no one of the name of Stephenson was known there; and when she returned to the road her lodger had disappeared. She made inquiries, but nothing was known about such persons; and when the young woman was last seen, she was running at a rapid rate in the direction of Market Drayton. It is now believed that the whole affair was an imposture, and was an attempt to obtain money from the railway company. The young woman is described as about twenty-three years of age, of lady-like appearance, light hair and complexion, a large nose, in height about 5 ft. 1 in., and inclined to embonpoint.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF HUMAN SKULLS AND BONES AT RHYOPPE COLLIERY.—On Wednesday, an extraordinary and remarkably interesting discovery was made at Rhyoppe Colliery by some workmen engaged in quarrying in the limestone rock. The rock was blasted, and in removing the loosened fragments of rock the workmen came upon a large quantity of bones, including several human skulls, numerous skulls of other animals, such as foxes, badgers, &c., and a great number of human and other bones. The place where the bones were found was about twenty feet below the surface, and about thirty feet within the bank. The appearance indicated that there had been a cavity in the rock which had at one time been filled with water, but there appears no means of accounting for the presence of the skulls and bones, except that they were washed into the hollow of the rock many centuries ago. Three of the human skulls, one of which is remarkably perfect, having most of the teeth in, with several other human bones, were taken care of by Mr. Gibson, the resident engineer of the colliery, but a large quantity of other bones were unfortunately allowed to be carried away. The discovery is a remarkably interesting one, and will, no doubt, receive considerable attention from our local geologists and antiquaries.—*Sunderland Herald*.

PEDIGREE AND CAREER OF GLADIATOR.—Gladiator is by Monarque, from Miss Gladister, daughter of Gladiator and Taffrail, by Sheet Anchor and Warwick mare, by Merman out of Androsian mare. Monarque is by the Baron, Sting, or the Emperor and Poetess, daughter of Royal Oak and Ada, by Whisker and Anna Bolena, daughter of Shuttle and Drone mare. Miss Gladister was bred at the Haras of St. Cloud in 1854. She is sister to Phoenix, Union Jack, Freischutz, and Amaranthe. Gladiator's dam never won a race. In 1858 she had Fille des Junces by Pen d'Esprit; in 1860 Villafraunce by Monarque; was barren in 1861; in 1862 Gladiator was foaled; in 1868 she was barren; in 1864 she had Imperator by Monarque; in 1865 a filly by Monarque. Blood of the best and purest runs in the veins of Gladiator, who reckons among his ancestors Whisker, Sheet Anchor, Royal Oak, and Gladiator. The birth of the conqueror of all these great stakes and prizes is not due to chance. Count Lagrange, already remarking that Gladiator's blood allied to that of Monarque produced marvellous results, resolved to multiply the offspring. But, unfortunately, the illustrious Monarque showed a curious coldness for Miss Gladister. Thus, it became necessary to have recourse to strategy. A bandage was put over the eyes of the now celebrated stallion, and he became like unto Cupid himself—blind. The result was that Gladiator came into the world. The colt, born and bred at Dangu, remained there until he was a year and a half old, and was sent over to England in October, 1866, and made his first appearance at the last autumn meeting at Newmarket, where, carrying 8st. 10lb., and ridden by Edwards, he won the Clearwell Stakes, beating Joker, Ostregor, Don Basilio, Verderer, Maid Marian, and six others. At the same meeting, carrying 9st. 2lb., he ran third (a dead heat with Lord-down) in the Prendergast Stakes, won by Bedminster (8st. 10lb.), ridden by Wells; Stieria, 8st. 11lb., was second; Gladiator and Lord-down were in front of Gardeviure, Olmar, and two others. At the following meeting he was not placed in the Criterion, won by Chattanooga (8st. 10lb.), who beat Brahma, The Buck, Andax, and ten others. In 1865, his first race was a victory; he won the Two Thousand Guinea, ridden by Grimshaw (8st. 10lb.), beating Archimede (second), Liddington (third), Zemozel (fourth). Bedminster, Broadbalt, Kangaroo, Bogalia, and ten others. On the last day of May he won the Derby, and all the world is now talking of his St. Leger triumph.—*The Sporting Life*.





MOONLIGHT HARVEST SCENE NEAR CANTERBURY.

## MOONLIGHT HARVEST SCENE, NEAR CANTERBURY.

"HARVEST HOMES" have, for several weeks past, been very general throughout England. In many places, "old times," as they are termed, have been revived,—that is, harvest suppers ending in drinking bouts. In other places the revival of "harvest homes" has been characteristic of social and moral improvement; the giving away of prizes to the most meritorious among the harvesters and farm servants generally, both male and female. Our engraving above represents a moonlight harvest scene near Canterbury; the last waggon is on its way to the farm-house, where, in all probability, there will soon be the usual harvest-home rejoicings.

## HARVEST HOME AT RED-HILL.

THE annual harvest home in connection with the Philanthropic Society's Farm School (formed for the reformation of criminal boys), was celebrated on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at Red-hill, and was attended with all the joy and merry-making, of which the words "harvest home" are suggestive.

This society was established in 1788, incorporated in 1806, and removed to Red-hill, Surrey, in 1849, having up to that time carried on its operations in St. George's-fields, Southwark. It has for its object the reformation of juvenile offenders by moral and industrial training; and it has from the first enjoyed a large share of royal and distinguished patronage. His royal highness the late lamented Prince Consort was a warm friend to the institution, and honoured it by laying the foundation stone of the school chapel, at Red-hill, April 30th, 1849. It has at Red-hill an

houses are such as to afford the boys comfortable homes, and are calculated to teach habits of cleanliness and order as necessary to their physical and moral well-being. In addition to their religious exercises in the houses, there is a short daily service in the school chapel, where the boys meet together each evening in summer, and each morning in winter. They are taught Holy Scripture, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and are trained to all kinds of farm work—digging, draining, reaping, milking, and care of stock; and in summer brickmaking employs the strongest lads of the several houses in succession, each for about a month. Some lads are taught shoemaking, tailoring, smith's, and carpenter's work for the purposes of the institution. The laundry work of the school is done by the boys, under the superintendence of a laundress. A sergeant lives on the premises, who daily drills one family, and supplies the place of any absent master. There is nothing elaborate in the buildings, the government, or the work of the school: all is simple and domestic in character, and adapted to prepare the lads for that state of life to which they are likely to be called. Each family is made to feel an interest in the good conduct of all its members, and healthy emulation between the several houses is promoted by prizes for industry and exemplary conduct, and by a shield of honour awarded to the most meritorious house at the harvest home, the great annual festival of the institution, which passed off with the greatest possible glee.

The chapel-house and the parsonage were decorated with flags and several emblems, while at the entrance to one of the splendid fields of the estate was erected a triumphal arch of evergreens, also decorated with appropriate emblems and mottoes. This field formed

Alderman Salomons, M.P., G. L. Gower, Esq., M.P., T. Hanbury, Esq., J. Searle, Esq., Mayor of Reigate, Lady Monson, Mrs. Clara Balfour, &c.

The boys, dressed in white blouses, entered the field of contest at a given time, and contended for the various prizes with a vigour and heartiness that sturdy youth, of which they were good specimens, alone can accomplish, the different victors receiving the applause of the assembled spectators. The programme of sports being exhausted, the boys were drawn up in line, headed by their brass band, and then marched to the chapel-room, where they ate their "harvest supper," which was presided over by Mr. William Gladstone.

The report showed that about thirty boys were sent every year to friends of the school in different colonies, who furnish regular reports of them. Emigration is a privilege restricted to those who give promise of living uprightly, and of fitness for colonial life, and whose antecedents render necessary a separation from their former home associations. Short holidays are allowed. Each boy pays the expenses of his holiday out of a fund raised by earnings for work done in the institution. Since the removal of the school to Red-hill, in 1849, 1,776 boys have been admitted, and 1,539 discharged, of whom 774 emigrated. Trustworthy returns to Dec. 31, 1864, show that 254 boys discharged in 1861, 1862, and 1863, give the following results of the school work (after allowing at least one year's probation to every boy):—75 per cent. unconvicted and living



THE CONTINENTAL TOURIST.—SUBTERRANEAN CHURCH AT BOULOGNE. (See page 230.)

estate of nearly 240 acres, the whole of which is worked by boys of the school, under the direction of a farm bailiff and labour-masters. The number of lads is usually 250, from twelve to sixteen years old at admission. They are grouped together in five families of fifty each, in separate houses scattered over the farm, each under the care of a master and his wife. Two of these houses (Gladstone's and Gurney's) are named after the benefactors by whom they were founded, William Gladstone, Esq. (treasurer), and Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. The general arrangements of the school-

the great centre of attraction in the early part of the day, for it was here that the annual sports of the boys took place. They embraced hurdle-races, long jumps, high jumps, throwing the hammer, trussed races, flat races, steeplechases, &c., for prizes ranging from 3d. to 1s. 6d.

The neighbouring gentry and others armed with cards of invitation assembled soon after mid-day, and were subsequently joined by some of the warmest supporters of the institution, amongst whom were William Gladstone, Esq., Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P., Mr.





TORCHLIGHT PARADE OF FRENCH TROOPS AT THE CAMP AT CHALONS. (See page 230.)

honestly, 20 per cent. reconvicted, 8 per cent. unknown. In the same three years 3,977 has been expended by the society in the training and disposal of boys, from its own resources, raised by farm and brickmaking profits, subscriptions, &c., while the greatest economy, consistent with efficiency, is exercised in the working of the institution.

#### ROYAL VISIT TO THE TOWER OF LONDON.

On Wednesday week her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales made her first visit to the fortress of the Tower of London.

The Princess was accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Louise of Hesse and Princess Hilda of Anhalt, attended by the Hon. Mrs. W. Grey (Lady in Waiting), Baroness de Schenk (Lady in Waiting on Princess Alice), Lieut. Colonel Keppel and Baron de Nordeck Rabenau (Gentlemen in Waiting).

The authorities of the Tower had received information of the

royal visit in the earlier part of the day, but it was to be considered perfectly private, and that there was to be no guard of honour and saluting as upon previous royal visits.

Their royal highnesses arrived at the Tower shortly after four o'clock, and were received on alighting by Major-General Sir George Bowles, K.C.B., the Lieutenant-governor of the fortress; Colonel Wempe, resident governor, and Colonel Wyndham, keeper of her Majesty's jewels and regalia. The Yeoman Warden was also in attendance.

The royal visitors were first conducted to the horse armoury (an engraving of which we give below, and small arms repository, and ascended into the White Tower, which has recently been converted into a grand hall for the store of arms of every description, arranged similarly to the style carried out in the old armoury, when it was burned down with a million stand-of-arms some years back. The princesses minutely inspected the fine proportions of the Royal Chapel in the White Tower, the scene of coronations and

imposing state ceremonies in former ages. This part of the Tower has only recently been thrown open for public inspection. For upwards of a century it was used as a military store, and was filled with cases of fire-arms and accoutrements. The chapel is now fitted up for Divine service for the use of the residents in the Tower, St. Peter's-ad-Vinola, on the Green, being at the present time under repairs. The princesses then proceeded to the Jewel House, and remained some time examining the Crown jewels and the royal regalia. From these they walked across the Green to Beauchamp Tower, and ascended to the various prison-like chambers and closely inspected the carvings and inscriptions cut out in the stone walls. One of the chambers is said to be the place where Lady Jane Grey was confined up to the period of her execution. The royal party, on quitting Beauchamp Tower, were conducted to the resident governor's house in the Bell Tower, containing the council chamber wherein the commission on Guy Fawkes held its inquiries previous to his execution.



ROYAL VISIT TO THE TOWER.—THE ARMOURY.







—Send us your address by all means, and we shall have much pleasure in recommending you a solicitor who practices in the court you mention.

**PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.**  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.  
REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

Meeting of the French and English fleets appears already to produce a new experiment in naval architecture. It will be remembered that no vessel in our squadron attracted the attention of visitors so strongly as the Royal Sovereign turret-ship. The fact in the least degree extraordinary. The Royal Sovereign expressed a principle as novel and as peculiar as that of armour itself. It would have represented a new class of ship even if it had been built wholly of wood, whereas it is a characteristic of French ironclads that, except for their turrets, they differed in few respects from the old-fashioned men-of-war. Strip the masts, the rigging, the sails, and she would be a wooden two-decker with a beak. But the Royal Sovereign, besides being an ironclad, was a frigate on a perfectly model. She is evidently a great hit or a great miss—practicable design or the best ship in the world. We expressed ourselves at the time as anxious to know what the French thought of the turret system, and the information we now obtain in a somewhat reliable report from Oberbourg. A correspondent of the *Journal des Débats* writes as follows:—"The cupolas of the ships are round towers intended to protect the iron-clad ships. They turn by means of mechanism, very simple in itself, but which in certain cases may be entirely omitted. These cupolas or towers have another inconvenience, overloading the vessels, and of depriving them, as in the case of the Royal Sovereign, of their sea-going qualities." Captain Coles, we presume, would not be willing to allow that the Royal Sovereign was unworthy because of her cupolas, and would exclaim the French critic that if she was not a sea-going ship it was because she had not been built for going to sea. Apart from this, however, the suspected defects of the turret system are stated. It is feared, beyond doubt, that the machinery of the turret is liable to be deranged in action, and that the distribution of weight with certain other results incidental to the plan, may render ships unsuitable for ordinary sea service. The question is whether these defects are real or imaginary, or whether in so far as they have been found to be real they cannot be removed by improved corrections. Captain Coles professes his ability to make a ship as good a cruiser as any broadside frigate; but the French critic has their doubts about the invention, and have modified it into a new design. "While rejecting," says the critic, "the system of towers, observation and study have not been neglected, and a very ingenious conception has at last been arrived at, which will be carried out in the *Jeune d'Acre* and the *Atalanta*. These two corvettes, which will be 230 feet in length, will be constructed a central fort, formidably protected by a system of cuirass and revetment such as no projectile is able to pierce. This central fort is to receive all the artillery of the ship, which will not be numerous, and will consist entirely of guns mounted on sliding carriages, and so constructed as to be able to deliver a plunging fire. This system appears ingenious. It has all the advantage of the cupola system, and its inconveniences. We wish this account had been a more circumstantial, and had included a more specific description of the "central fort" by which the "English cupola" is superseded. As far as we can understand, this new system has a considerable resemblance to that of our Chief Constructor, Mr. Reed, who has given a specimen of it in the *Research*, applying it to the *Bellerophon* and the *Pallas*. These vessels are constructed on the principle of central armament, but without the "central fort" of the French corvettes must, we imagine, be something like the square midship battery of English frigates. In other respects, too, the designs appear similar. The French vessels are intended to show an "application of the cuirass to ordinary navigation," and this is exactly what is undertaken by Mr. Reed. They are also to be commodious habitable, as well as seaworthy, and are to be exempt from those inconveniences which undoubtedly detract from the use of the American Monitors, and are expected in some degree to attack to all vessels constructed on an analogous plan. We, therefore, of the French and English models are identical, whether the means employed differ much or little is more than can at present say.

There is open to the unprotected daughters of tradesmen, of clerical men, merchants, officers, or professional men, who have not been able to make a provision for their future. The numbers of this class are great, and, we fear, increasing. What can they do? The factory is utterly unsuited to the least refined among them shrink with a natural pride of service: what is left for them when they must earn their bread? What professions are there for women? Teaching, special qualifications, which are by no means common to women; and though nothing is more difficult than to find a highly competent governess, any one who has seen the multitudes elicited by an advertisement for such a person is aware that for every vacant place there are hundreds of applicants, willing to accept a pittance so small that the most economical more fortunate men and women wonder how it can be supported. Besides, to earn a living as a governess—well, to render services honestly worth her salary—a lady has received a better education than most poor gentlemen or tradesmen can afford to give, and must have made use of her opportunities than the majority of young persons of her sex are wont to make. Needlework generally means slow work. Few, indeed, are those who have natural endowments of talent which enable them to make a living even by the most humble forms of artistic work. The evil is a great one, there are many, and their sufferings are often cruel. And yet all there exists a profession peculiarly feminine, in which there is no rivalry, and for which educated women—with discipline of temper and quickened intelligence which are among

the most valuable fruits of education—are especially qualified and eminently needed. Of all the wants of society, none is more supplied than the want of good nursing; and yet there are few social wants more universal and more imperative. Sickness is the most certain of human misfortunes, except death. There is no house into which it does not at some time enter; few individuals whom it does not at some time befall. And yet, as the greatest mistress of the subject declares, in the most essential point of all we make no provision for it whatever. We should shudder at the thought of trusting our lives to amateur doctors; but we all trust them to amateur nurses; all expect to depend on the affectionate but inexperienced services of wife, or sister, or daughter in our hour of need. Professed nurses there are; but they are almost always untrained, generally inexperienced, frequently ignorant, and so often untrustworthy, that people commonly prefer the unpractised attendance of those whose care is guaranteed by their affection to the aid of the hired nurse. Miss Nightingale has shown the way; has shown, too, that there is room for thousands to follow in her steps; room for thousands of women to earn their livelihood by a life of eminent service to their suffering fellow-creatures, and to make their daily business a routine of kind offices and good deeds—a business suited better than all others to the nature and feelings of woman. If once trained nurses begin to enter upon the duties of their profession they will not only monopolise its work, but raise its character and standing; and year by year the rank and social standing of those who enter upon it will be higher, until the professional nurse, as such, reaches that social level which may best befit the nature of her occupation, and correspond with the position of the class which shall then furnish its most efficient votaries.

**TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE AT STAFFORD.**

On Saturday George Tavernor, a respectable young man, nearly twenty-one years of age, was examined before the county magistrates on the serious charge of attempting to murder his sister, Miss Ellen Tavernor, a lovely young lady of twenty-three years. The occurrence created considerable interest in the neighbourhood, and great sympathy was manifested towards the mother and Mr. Grindley, the stepfather of the accused, who live upon an estate of their own at Weeping-cross, near Stafford. It appears that on the previous Friday the accused was drinking at a public-house near Weeping-cross from three o'clock in the afternoon till about seven in the evening, when he returned home the worse for liquor. His mother, Mrs. Grindley, wished him to go to bed, but he made use of some harsh language and threatened to shoot her. She went to a Mr. Laybourn, chief clerk of one of the taxing masters' offices in Chancery, on a visit at Mr. Grindley's, to look after the accused, who in the meantime took a double-barrelled gun, which was loaded at the time, from a cupboard, and went into the grounds adjoining the house. Mr. Laybourn did not see Mrs. Grindley, but he saw the accused getting over a gate into the road. Mr. Laybourn walked towards him, and was within about fifty yards of the accused when he said, "Stand back, or else I'll shoot you!" Mr. Laybourn said, "You won't shoot me, will you, George?" But the latter said he would shoot him or any one else. Mr. Laybourn was retreating to the house when he met his affianced bride, Miss Ellen Tavernor, who walked towards her brother and said, "You will let me pass, won't you?" to which he replied that he would not. He also said he would shoot her. The gun was then at his shoulder, and Mr. Laybourn said, "Oh, do come away, or else he will shoot you." Mr. Laybourn and Miss Tavernor turned round and were going away when the accused fired off both barrels of the gun, the two shots taking effect in the foot and back of the unfortunate young lady. She was assisted into the house of a neighbour. A surgeon was sent for, and she afterwards sufficiently recovered to be able to be removed to the house of her step-father. The accused, after he had fired the gun, ran up to his wounded sister and Mr. Laybourn, and implored forgiveness. He was given into custody; and from expressions he made use of it would seem that any intent he might have had to do mischief was towards his mother. He was remanded for further examination. It is very satisfactory to know that the young lady's wounds are not considered dangerous, and there is every probability of her recovery.

**THE BATTLE OF FORT BARD.**

FROM A WATER-COLOUR DRAWING BY TURNER.

Our engraving is a reduced copy—about one-fourth of the size of the original—of what is certainly one of the most magnificent among the specimens of Turner's genius. The subject of the picture, however, is not really the Battle of Fort Bard, but the Valley of Aosta—from whose rocky sides that renowned fortress was, once upon a time, hewn out by forgotten Romans, at heaven knows what cost and labour!—and the sources of the Dora Baltea. With his usual felicity in such selections, the painter has seized upon the historical episode to display the eternal grandeur of nature by contrast with the pigmy struggles and constructions of mankind, viewed side by side with her, in her sublimest aspects. The great mountain stronghold of Bard, cut out of the solid rock, and guarding the entrance from France to Italy, is an accessory in the landscape before us of far less importance than the least of the towering Alps in the distance. The deadly contest for its possession—which had nearly lost Napoleon the conquest of Italy—goes on in one corner of the picture, and (vividly as it has been indicated by the painter) falls in distracting our attention from the colossal fall of the torrent into the fathomless abyss immediately beneath us.

As a painting, the Battle of Fort Bard is one of the most finished productions of Turner's most careful period. It was produced at a time when the artist had yet to find his way to perfection, and every detail has been carefully studied and laboriously executed. The details are, of course, not microscopic, the scene being a representation of a vast natural amphitheatre on a limited scale. But there is distinctness where it should be; just as there is mystery where it must be. The fallen trees in the foreground come out with surpassing boldness, and are indispensable to the effect of distance and depth behind and below them, which is conveyed with Turner's unfailing success. Subordinate as is the conflict on the heights to the main interest of the scene, it is suggested with due skill and importance. The notion of a fierce contest is admirably conveyed, while the prominent and well-defined group in the foreground of the wounded man, who has fallen from the battlements, and been discovered by one who is evidently his wife and the mother of his child, gives this work the additional charm of immediate human interest.

The historical interest attached to this subject is by no means inconsiderable. The defence of Fort Bard by a garrison of merely 400 Austrian soldiers was the first check that the Republican army under Napoleon received after the passage of the Alps; and this check, the almost impregnable nature of the fortress was on the point of rendering fatal to the expedition. The French, however, after a delay of several days, found means of cutting a path over the mountain above, and thus succeeded in turning the fort. The manoeuvre was not effected without great difficulty. The French artillery was hurried through the village of Bard on a pitch dark night, under a merciless fire from the enemy on the rocks above them. This occurred in the month of May, A.D. 1800.

**FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LATE SENIOR WRANGLER AT CAMBRIDGE.**

On Tuesday afternoon, an inquest was held at the Red Bull, in the parish of Grantchester, on view of the body of Mr. Henry John Purkiss, B.A., scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, a senior wrangler for that University in 1864, who met his death under the melancholy circumstances detailed below. Francis Barlow, Esq., coroner for the county, presided; and the Rev. J. C. Ellis, fellow and tutor of Sidney Sussex College, appeared to watch the case on the part of the University authorities and the friends of the deceased. The deceased was the son of the late Mr. John Purkiss, of Distaff-lane, City. In 1850, when little more than seven years of age, he was entered at the City of London School, and in his passage through the various classes he carried off a number of prizes, including the gold medal for proficiency, and two silver medals. He was elected a scholar on the Carpenter foundation in 1857, and five years afterwards succeeded in gaining a minor scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, whither he proceeded in 1861, with the Beaufort Scholarship of the City of London School, being one of the first batch of minor scholars elected at Trinity, and he was elected a foundation scholar at the first examination after he became eligible. He had previously matriculated at the University of London, where he attained the first place in mathematical honours, and gained the University Exhibition; having also gained the exhibition in the first and second examinations for the degree of B.A., he was at length enrolled a permanent scholar of the University of London. He likewise won the Queen's prize for proficiency in natural sciences at the South Kensington examination. Pursuing his career at Trinity College, he maintained his supremacy until his name was greeted with roars of cheering when announced in the senate-house on the 29th of January, 1864, as the senior wrangler of his year—the head of a list of wranglers for numbers almost if not quite unprecedented. Such is an epitome of the brilliant career so prematurely brought to an end. Mr. Purkiss's presence at Cambridge at this particular juncture was owing to his intention to proceed to further honourable strife in the intellectual arena by sitting for a fellowship at Trinity College.

The first witness called was Arthur Cockshott, member of Trinity College and B.A., who said: I was acquainted with the deceased, who was also of Trinity and B.A. Deceased was senior wrangler in 1864. He came up on Friday or Saturday night to read for the fellowships at Trinity. On Sunday he and I walked out with Mr. Gillespie towards "the Gorge" (Gogmagog Hills), and then returned by Grantchester to the bathing sheds in the fields there. We all bathed there. The depth there is mostly out of our depth, but not in all. He (deceased) never complained of any pain or ill health whilst walking, and appeared in perfect health. We reached the bathing-sheds about a quarter past one. Mr. Gillespie and I went in first, and immediately swam down the river towards "Paradise" according to previous arrangement. We left Mr. Purkiss in the shed undressed, and I believe I heard the splash as he dived in. We had asked him to come with us, and he had not made up his mind whether he would do so or not. I and Mr. Gillespie had swum down to the (oiler) island, and then got out on the bank; that would be about 150 yards from the shed. Had noticed before that deceased was not following, and thought he was staying at the shed on purpose. Were about two minutes on the bank, and then plunged in again and continued a downward course towards "Paradise"; turned, about the middle of the wood, and again got out at the same place as before. We both knew the deceased could swim, but he was not a very good swimmer. He learned to swim about two years ago. I and Gillespie were on the bank on the second occasion about four or five minutes. I and Gillespie returned to the shed, which I reached a little the first, and noticed that deceased was not about the place. It was, as near as I can calculate, twenty minutes from our departure to our return to the shed. I and Gillespie had probably got about thirty yards on our start when I heard the splash of what I took to be deceased diving in. When we returned we found deceased's clothes in the shed, and some other gentlemen, who had arrived after us, were in the water. We asked them if they had seen deceased, and they said, "No." I immediately dived into the river, and swam down again, thinking he must have followed us. I thought there was something wrong then, or we must have met him as we came up. I got out and walked along the bank part of the way, thinking I could see into the river better. I sent for Gray, the keeper of the shed, and he brought ropes and drags, and Gillespie went to Sheep's-green for a boat. An alarm was raised and parties went up and down the river on search. After a little I got dressed, and kept looking about, and about forty minutes afterwards I saw some weeds in the immediate neighbourhood of the shed moving about in an extraordinary manner, and I threw in a drag, and pulled them on one side; then saw something white; called others, and the "something white" was identified as the arm of the deceased. Two or three men came, and deceased was pulled out. The place where his arm was was about four feet deep, and about a yard from the bank. It was about fifty yards from the shed. Directly he was pulled out a surgeon arrived. Should suppose that if deceased dived in when I heard the splash and swam after us he must have been in the water an hour. The weeds were so thick there as to impede a man's motion through the water; there was a peculiar description of tangle-weed there. We swam over them. Has known deceased and been intimate with him since they were "freshmen," in 1860. Never heard he was subject to heart disease, or apoplexy or any other kind of fit. Deceased was a strong muscular man, about twenty-three years or twenty-four years of age. Have frequently bathed with deceased before. Never knew him complain of cramp. It was a shelving bank where deceased was found, and probably would be about six feet in the middle.

A member of the jury suggested that the weeds should be more regularly cut, a suggestion that met general approval; but it appeared that the ownership of the river in the place where the body was found was not in the University Bathing Club, of which deceased and his companions were members, but was private property—the property, in fact, of the Society of King's College.

Mr. David Gillespie, B.A., of Trinity College, who accompanied deceased, and Mr. Cockshott, confirmed the latter's evidence in every particular, but differed as to the depth of water where the body was found, which he gave as five feet. The parties they found at the bathing shed on their return said they had been there some time, and had not seen deceased while they were there.

Mr. James Hough, surgeon, of Cambridge, deposed that he had not previously known deceased. Was called about a quarter past two on Sunday, and deceased was taken out of the water just as he arrived. Mr. Hough proceeded to give technical evidence to the effect that every means were taken to solve resuscitation but without effect, every assistance being freely rendered by those present, though Dr. Marshall Hall's "Ready Method" was pursued. Once there was slight encouragement to proceed, and artificial inhalation was attempted. Galvanic apparatus was sent for, but could not be procured, and at last witness opened the windpipe and inserted a quill. Attempted by that means to inflate the lungs, with partial success, but all to no purpose, and witness was obliged to give up the case as hopeless, though every appliance except the galvanic apparatus was at hand. Mr. Hough finally gave his opinion (no post-mortem examination having been made), taking into consideration the evidence and the appearance of the body, that death resulted from actual drowning, and apart from any other cause.

The jury at once found a verdict of "Accidental death whilst bathing."

It need hardly be added that the melancholy occurrence has cast a gloom over the whole University.

**ASSAULT BY A FARMER UPON YOUNG LADIES.**

A FARMER, named William Fletcher, appeared before the county magistrates, Bath, on Saturday, charged with assaulting two young ladies, named Emily Martha Reed and Marie Louise Perrin, pupils at Mrs. Pearson's school, Bath. The defendant pleaded "Guilty" to both charges, but the bench heard the evidence of the complainants and a schoolfellow, who was also struck, and the governors who were with them at the time of the assault. The facts were briefly these:—On Friday, the 8th instant, in the evening, the young ladies at the school took a walk to Weston, near Bath, and unfortunately happened to enter defendant's field; attracted by the blackberries, they left the path and went towards the hedge. They had hardly got there, when defendant made his appearance, having a stick in his hand. He accosted the governess (Miss Moore) with foul language. She told him if they were trespassing they would leave; but with some contemptuous observation he struck at her, but she evaded the blow and ran away. The other young ladies were not so fortunate; most of them received blows from defendant's stick, and as he was in a passion it may be easily imagined that they were roughly handled. The screams and fright of the girls would have moved the feelings of any one but a thorough brute; but defendant was not satisfied till they had all escaped over the stile. Mr. Field, surgeon, on examining Miss Perrin, found unmistakable evidence of several heavy blows on the right shoulder blade; two marks were especially prominent, as if struck with a thick stick; there was considerable swelling and tenderness on pressure; there was also a sort of hal scratch, as from a rough stick. On Miss Reed he found the mark of a severe blow at the nape of the neck—a bruise and regular scratch as large as a crown piece. Defendant did not attempt to deny the offences, but excused himself by saying that a lot of his ricks narrowly escaped being burnt, some children having got in and lit a fire in the field; but the bench indignantly repudiated the idea that the young ladies intended setting fire to his hay. Having consulted, Colonel Blithwaite told the defendant that no man with the feelings of an Englishman would have behaved in the unmanly and brutal manner he had done towards these young ladies. The assault was entirely unprovoked, no damage could have been done, and if there had been any he could have obtained redress in the regular way. For his conduct he must pay a fine of 40s. and costs in each case, the costs to include a guinea to the solicitor of the complainants (Mr. Wilton), and a like sum to the surgeon (Mr. F. Field); in default, a month's imprisonment in each case. Defendant, who paid the money with reluctance, treated the case with indifference. While the bench were consulting he expressed his determination to summon the young ladies for trespassing, but the clerk told him he could not do so unless he could prove damage. The bench would probably have sent the defendant to prison without a fine, but did not take that course as the complainants would have been saddled with the expenses.—*Western Daily Press.*

**AN APPEAL FOR JEFFERSON DAVIS.**

The following letter of "the women of Mississippi" to President Johnson, soliciting clemency for Jefferson Davis, is published in the *American papers*:—"Holly Springs, Mississippi, Aug. 1, 1865. To his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. The undersigned, ladies of Holly Springs, would respectfully solicit executive clemency for Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, now confined in Fortress Monroe. Occupying as he did for years before the inception of the late unhappy civil war prominent positions both in the State and Federal Governments, positions which were cheerfully accorded him by reason of his undoubted ability and unquestioned devotion to his native South, the undersigned deem it not unbecoming to apply to you, sir, the chief of the great representative Government of earth, for indulgence in his behalf. It is well known to your excellency that for years past sectional strife has been seemingly fostered by extremists both North and South, which led to a general conflict of arms and the shedding of the best blood of the land. One party and section have been forced by the arbitrament of the sword to succumb. To the victors and their success the plaudits of the great North have been given boundlessly. Is it asking too much of you to grant the yielding party and its chief the poor tribute of honesty for the changes in government they had in view? Mr. Davis was but the representative of the defeated party, and called as he was by the almost united voice of the Southern people to preside over their councils and guide them through the terrible storms of war, he was but doing their bidding in armed conflict, as he had before represented their views in times of peace. Is it therefore right that vials of wrath should be poured upon his head, who, whatever his faults may have been, or the supposed errors of his cause, was devoted and faithful alike to the people and principles he represented? Sir, our once happy and cheerful people have surely suffered enough. Could the tears that have been shed, the anguish borne, the despair which has been our portion during this unhappy war, be brought home to you by a vision of reality, we could not, would not plead in vain for one whom we honoured in prosperity, and respect and venerate in adversity. The war is at an end, the people of the South have again become loyal citizens to the Government of the United States; our fathers, our brothers, our husbands who survived the battle have returned to the bosoms of their families. We submit that fraternal feeling which should exist between citizens of the same Government can be more effectually restored by kindness and clemency than by the punishment of those who, by reason of common hot, dangers and privations, are and must ever be dear to every true Southerner."

**THE SUSPECTED POISONING OF A YOUNG LADY AT SALISBURY.**—Mr. William John Sizer, a surgeon recently engaged as assistant to Mr. Thomas John Blake, a surgeon in extensive practice in Salisbury, was, on Monday, brought up in that town on remand, before the mayor, Mr. Richard Henry Rigden, Mr. James Hussey, and Mr. J. C. Wheeler, charged with having caused the death of Miss Emily Sophia Blake, the daughter of his late employer. The prisoner was remanded till Monday next. The *Salisbury Journal* says:—"Since the inquest was held, letters have been received from Professor A. Taylor, stating that he has discovered strychnine in the intestines, and in all the pills. Three of the pills, he states, would be sufficient to destroy human life. The remains of the deceased were interred in Laverstock churchyard, on Wednesday."

**A PENINSULAR VETERAN.**—The death of Captain Richard Litchfield, of the Royal Artillery, recently occurred. He had served with the armies under Lord Hill and the Duke of Wellington in the Spanish campaigns of 1812-1814, and had been present in the actions of Vittoria, Orthes, the Nivelle, and Toulouse, for which he received the war medal. He was also in the Walcheren expedition of 1809, and in the American war of 1814.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO MAJOR QUIRKE, 53RD REGIMENT.**—We deeply regret to state that Major Quirke, of the 53rd Regiment, who is in command of the left wing of that regiment, now stationed in this city, met with a very serious accident on Thursday. While the regiment was on drill at eleven o'clock a m., a horse which had attached to it a railway flat, loaded with a large quantity of wine, took fright at some evolutions of the companies on drill, and ran away. Major Quirke boldly rushed before the infuriated animal, with the intention of stopping it, but instead of effecting his purpose he was struck by the shaft of the flat, and knocked down. Well down the flat passed over him. The gallant officer's arm was, we regret to hear, broken, and he also received injuries in the shoulder, and some ribs are broken. We are glad, however, to hear that his life is not considered in danger, and that there is every probability of his rapid recovery. Major Quirke was very popular with both officers and men, and the unfortunate accident is deeply regretted by both military and civilians.—*Waterford Mail.*





GATHERING OF SCOTTISH NOBILITY TO WELCOME HER MAJESTY.



SCOTTISH FETES IN HONOUR OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE COURT AT BALMORAL.

THE BATTLE OF FORT BARR. [From a Water-colour Drawing by J. M. W. Turner.] (See page 231.)







THE BATTLE OF FORT BARD. [From a Water-colour Drawing by J. M. W. Turner.] (See page 231.)



## Theatricals, Music, etc.

**COVENT-GARDEN.**—Mr. Alfred Mellon's attractive promenade concerts have been exceedingly well attended, notwithstanding the heat of the weather. Monday evening was the "Spohr" night, when the "Power of Sound Symphony," &c., was performed. On Thursday there was a classical selection from the works of Mozart and Mendelssohn. Next week is the last of these concerts.

**PRINCESS'S.**—Those who have not seen "Arrah-na-Pogue" at this establishment should no longer delay a visit, as next week will be the last of its present successful career. Mr. John Brougham takes his farewell benefit here on Thursday evening next, prior to his departure for America.

**ADELPHI.**—"Rip Van Winkle" is still the great attraction here. The other pieces are "Good for Nothing" and "The Widow's Victim."

**STANDARD.**—The company engaged at the Strand Theatre have been delighting the East London public for the past week at this establishment. The pieces performed have been "Miriam's Crime," the burlesque of "Windsor Castle," and "Mrs. Green's Snug Little Business." Next week will be the last at the Standard, as the Strand will then be ready for its company.

**NEW ROYALTY.**—This pretty little establishment has an excellent company under the management of Miss Fanny Reeves. The opera of "Castle Grim" introduces Mr. George Honey, Mr. Elliot Gater, Miss Susan Galton, and Miss Fanny Reeves. "The Young Widow," and the burlesque of "Prince Amabel," furnish a capital evening's entertainment.

**CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.**—The "original" Christy's Minstrels commenced their last London season on Monday evening at the lower room, St. James's Hall. The entertainment is certainly one of the best and most diversified of the kind we have seen or heard. It opens with a painting called "Christy's Magnificent Diorama," in two parts, the first part descriptive of the outward voyage of the Great Eastern for New York, which arrives in time for the passengers to witness a performance of the Christy's Minstrels at the Royal Academy of Music, New York; the second part illustrating a journey "down South," through Washington to a plantation in Dixie's Land, where the Southern "dances" are beheld in their glory. After the diorama exhibition there is a concert, interspersed with sundry displays of Ethiopian wit between the "Bones" of the company, Mr. E. W. Moore, and the tambourinist and eccentric dancer, Mr. J. P. Crocker, which creates roars of laughter. The diorama is followed by a new Christy's extravaganza, entitled "Hair-brushing by Patent Machinery," supported by Messrs. J. P. Crocker, E. W. Moore, and J. Ritter; to which succeeds an original sketch, by Mr. E. W. Moore, called "The Break-neck Act," characters by Messrs. Moore and Crocker; concluding with Christy's popular burlesque, "The Rival Dandies," parts sustained by Messrs. J. Ritter, L. Ludlow, Moore, and Crocker. Perhaps a more extraordinary entrance on the stage was never conceived than that of Mr. G. W. Moore, in the "Break-neck Act," in which he is made to bound into a room through the window, fall from a height of some six or eight feet, and turn a somersault on the stage. Mr. Moore is wonderfully active, besides being the most energetic and skilful of "Bones," and is, to boot, a first-rate comic singer. But the activity of the company is by no means absorbed in the person of Mr. Moore. Mr. J. P. Crocker exhibits a marvellous command of his bodily muscles in a thick shoe dance, and Mr. J. Ritter (the champion?) in the "Atakapas jig"—a sort of double-shuffle dance—displays an amount of Terpsichorean agility quite out of the common way. It is, however, in the musical line that the company especially excel. There is not a weak hand in this company, vocal or instrumental. The band is composed of a violin, violoncello, cornet, and harp—quite sufficient for their purposes—and their ensemble playing is literally irreproachable. Their solo playing, too, is more than creditable. Mr. J. H. Williams, the cornet player, in a solo, "Robert, toi que j'aime," exhibited a suavity of tone and modesty of style rarely found in cornet players. Mr. James Blamphin is a thorough good harpist, and is of inestimable use in the accompaniment. Of course the singers command priority of attention. Mr. J. Rawlinson's high and penetrating tenor voice, striking exhibitions of contrast, good natural style, and invariable correctness of intonation, which made him so special a favourite five years ago, are not thrown away now. Mr. Rawlinson was immensely applauded, more particularly in the ballad written expressly for him, called "Oh! would I were a bird," unanimously encored, and in the song, "I dream of thee, sweet Madeline." Mr. Winter Haigh has a fine mellow-toned voice, and sings well, as does also Mr. Horace Norman. Those in search of a good evening's entertainment must not omit paying a visit to "the Original Christy's."

**DRURY-LANE THEATRE** opens this evening (Saturday), with Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth," supported by Mr. Phelps, Mr. James Anderson, Miss Atkinson, &c. Milton's mask of "Comus" is the afterpiece, in which Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. Henri Drayton, Miss Poole, and Miss Augusta Thompson will sustain the principal characters. The scenery by Mr. Beverley. The above productions will be followed, as speedily as the immense preparations necessary will admit, by a grand revival of Shakespeare's "King John," in which Mr. Phelps will sustain the principal character.

**SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE** will also open this evening (Saturday). There is a strong company announced, and the opening piece selected is "Virginius," Mr. James Bennett sustaining the principal character. Miss Marriott will appear on Saturday next.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE** will open on Monday evening next under the management of Miss Marie Wilton. A new burlesque by Mr. H. J. Byron, entitled "Lucia di Lammermoor," will be produced.

**AGRICULTURAL HALL.**—The North-East London Industrial Exhibition continues to attract a large number of visitors. The evening concerts are highly popular. The instrumental department is very strong. The vocal music is under the management of Mr. Jennings. In musical instruments, the exhibition comes out very strong. There is a goodly collection of pianos and harmoniums, an organ, some brass instruments of various kinds, and a spinet, said to be 530 years old. But, in addition to these, and standing in the court devoted to musical instruments, like some side altar in a Continental cathedral, is a glass case containing specimens of the English coxswains, well worthy of attention on account of the point of excellence to which they have been brought by a happy combination of industry and ingenuity. Elegance and symmetry are the characteristics of these instruments, which are varied in kind—merry-looking trebles, a portly baritone and dignified bass, as also a stout tenor, and some Anglo-Germans of great perfection. There is a delicate one in ivory, with glass finger-keys, most suggestive of a bridal present; and, for the edification of the curious, a specimen of ordinary make is shown dissected into seven parts, by which the whole of the interior may be seen at a glance. The performances on the concertina attract much attention.

**AGRICULTURAL HALL.**—Mr. Thomas Radkin, the well-known proprietor of the Salvation Tavern in Newgate-street, has taken the above hall for the holiday season of six weeks at Christmas. Mr. Radkin will offer to his patrons the usual attractions of a cirque and hi-podrome, and the arrangements are to be upon the most extensive scale in every department. The season will commence on Boxing-day, and the performances are to be superintended by Mr. John Henderson.

**DEATH OF MR. GEORGE LINLEY.**—This writer and composer of ballads in the English school died on Sunday week. For many

years Mr. Linley's name has been a prominent one in musical circles, his ballads, "Thou art gone from my gaze," "Constance," and "Little Nell," having earned a world-wide popularity. Mr. Linley was a remarkably young-looking man of his age, and though his somewhat extreme opinions made him many opponents, and perhaps some enemies, his death will be sincerely regretted by all who were brought into contact with him.

## The Court.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and suite arrived at Aberdeen by the London limited mail on Saturday afternoon. After a stay of about ten minutes, during which time the Deeside engines were affixed to the royal carriage, the party drove off for Aboyne, to post thence to Abergeldie. The Braemar gathering has now been definitively fixed for Thursday, the 1st, and it is expected the sports of the Highlanders will be witnessed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family.

The Queen's sojourn at Balmoral is distinguished for the absence of everything approaching to ostentation or parade. A subdued quietness seems to pervade the whole establishment, so much so that it is almost difficult to realize the fact that the Queen of England, the sovereign of the mightiest empire that the sun shines upon, is dwelling in the midst of us. Her Majesty is frequently seen walking by the side of the river, accompanied by one of the princesses or a lady-in-waiting, attended only by a footman, or driving out with a retinue not distinguished from any private lady. It is the exhibition of these simple tastes and habits that has endeared her Majesty so much to the unsophisticated inhabitants of Deeside. —*Edinburgh Courant.*

## Sporting.

## BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

Seldom has there been a St. Leger with so little money having actually to change hands as that of 1865. From the moment the numbers were put up for the Derby betting was almost at a dead lock until within a week or two of the race. Under these circumstances there could not possibly be any very large winners, for though most of the gentlemen bettors "stood" Gladiateur, still the short price was an insuperable objection to expecting any outlays with a view to a grand coup. Settling on the past Doncaster meeting was carried on amid the disagreements of a crush, the most stifling heat, and incessant growls about an unhappy few who were either absent or troubled with the "shorts." This is a term in turf finance which will be so readily understood by sporting men of the meanest capacity, that any explanation of its true meaning would be an insult.

**CHASERWITCH.**—11 to 1 agst Mr. Saville's Privateer (off, t 12 to 1); 1,000 to 60 agst Lord Wilton's Nuneston (t); 100 to 6 agst Mr. W. Green's Morris Dancer (t); 83 to 1 agst Mr. Barber's The Clown (t); 40 to 1 agst Mr. W. E. Jones's Squire Hearty (t).

## THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

## GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—Choice plants that have been bedded out and are worthy of preservation should be taken up and re-potted, removing only the straggling and ill-placed shoots. Lose no time in getting the stock of bedding-out plants for another season potted. Look to bulbs and spring-flowering plants, and see that they are in good condition for turning into the beds as soon as the summer and autumn flowering plants are over. Cuttings of China roses that are rooted should be planted out or potted. Thin the weak shoots of dahlias, and protect the best flowers.

**KITCHEN GARDEN.**—Continue to plant out cabbage and winter greens as advised last week. Thin and hoe turnips, onions, carrots, &c. Hoe up celery. Cut down a portion of spring-grown parsley.

**FRUIT GARDEN.**—Clear away all rubbish and weeds from fruit-tree borders, strawberry-beds, &c. Remove the shoots from peach-trees which have borne fruit. Prepare ground for fresh planting of fruit trees.

## THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

A DEPUTATION from the Markets Committee and the Sanitarium Committee of the Corporation of London, attended on Monday at the Privy Council-office, by appointment, to have a conference with the lords of the council upon the subject of the orders in council, and some alterations in these orders that had been suggested by the Privy Council, and also to ascertain whether the Government would lend its sanction to the establishment of sanitariums, with a view to endeavour to discover some remedy for the disease.

The deputation consisted of the Lord Mayor, Dr. Aldis, Dr. Letheby, Dr. Ansell, Mr. Fricker, Mr. Keff, Mr. Carrett, Mr. Hale, and Dr. Sims.

The lords of the council present were Earl Grenville, the Duke of Somerset, Lord De Grey, and Mr. Cardwell.

The first subject that was introduced was that of the orders in council, and the deputation called the attention of their lordships to the vagueness of some of those orders, and to the difficulty of obtaining convictions at present under them, but they suggested that if additional inspectors were appointed, and the police were instructed to interfere more actively than they did at present, the orders now in force would probably be found sufficient.

Their lordships promised to take this into consideration.

Dr. LETHEBY then brought forward the subject of the proposed sanitariums, and said that he, as well as the medical gentlemen present, and a great many other professional gentlemen, were fully impressed with the conviction that the disease was curable if it was attended to in the early stage, and that it would be very important to endeavour to carry out this view by means of the proposed sanitariums. They were, therefore, anxious to know whether the proposition would meet with the sanction of the Government, as if they were opposed to the establishment of sanitariums it would be useless to proceed further.

One or two others of the deputation also addressed their lordships upon the same subject; and, after a short deliberation,

Lord GRANVILLE said that all he could state in answer at present was that the Government could not absolutely sanction the establishment of sanitariums, but they would offer no objection to the experiment being tried, or throw any difficulties in the way, and they would afford the facilities they could to carry out the object.

A suggestion was then made that the Government should allow the use of the wooden huts that had been used for military purposes, but to this no positive answer was given.

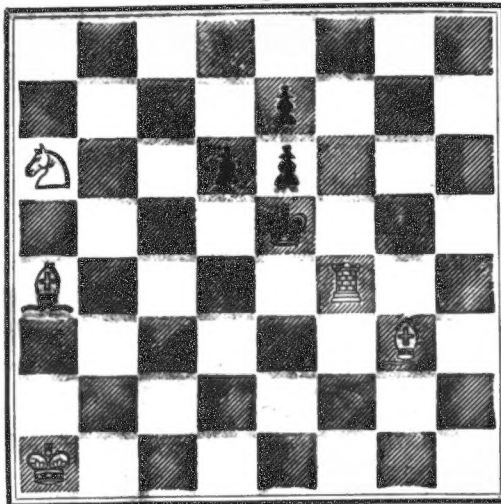
The deputation then retired, and expressed themselves very much satisfied with the result.

**AN ACTIVE OCTOGENARIAN.**—In the lower part of New Town, near Winkleigh, Devon, lives George Cruise, who is four score years of age, and during the past harvest made a barley sick considered to be the largest in the parish.

**BEYOND ALL COMPETITION!**—T. R. WILLIS, Maker and Importer of Musical Instruments. Established 1833. The trade and amateurs supplied with Harmonium Reeds, Musical Strings, and all kinds of fittings. Lists free. 29, Minories, London.—(Advt. inserted.)

## Chess.

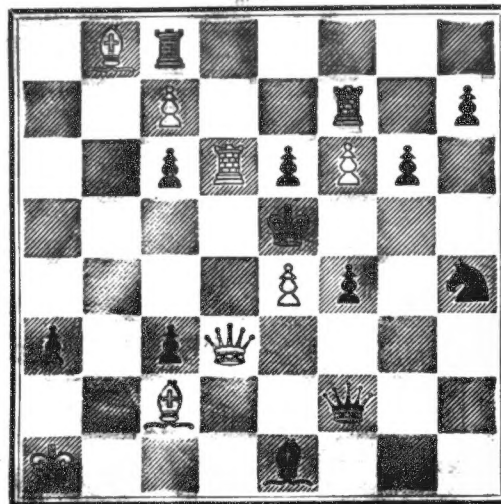
PROBLEM No. 295.—By W. GRIMSHAW, Esq. Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in four moves

PROBLEM No. 296.—By Mr. W. MITCHESON (of Newcastle-upon-Tyne). Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

## [SCOTTISH GAMBIT.]

- | White<br>Mr. J. P. | Black<br>Mr. W. T. P.  |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. P to K4         | 1. P to K4             |
| 2. K Kt to B3      | 2. Q Kt to B3          |
| 3. P to Q4         | 3. P takes P           |
| 4. K B to Q B4     | 4. K B to Q B4         |
| 5. Castles         | 5. P to Q8             |
| 6. P to Q B3       | 6. P to Q6 (ch)        |
| 7. Q takes P       | 7. K Kt to K2          |
| 8. P to Q Kt4      | 8. B to Q Kt3          |
| 9. P to Q Kt5      | 9. Kt to Q B4          |
| 10. Kt to K Kt5    | 10. Castles            |
| 11. P to K5        | 11. Q B to K B4        |
| 12. Q to K2        | 12. P takes P          |
| 13. B to Q         | 13. Q to Q B           |
| 14. Q takes K P    | 14. Kt to K Kt3        |
| 15. Q to K2        | 15. B to K Kt5         |
| 16. Kt to K B3     | 16. B takes K Kt       |
| 17. P takes B      | 17. K takes B          |
| 18. Q takes Kt     | 18. Q to K B4 (ch)     |
| 19. Q to Q3        | 19. Q to K B6          |
| 20. P to K B4      | 20. B takes K B P (ch) |
| 21. K takes B      | 21. Q takes K R P (ch) |
| 22. K to K (ch)    | 22. K R to K (ch)      |
| 23. K to B         | 23. Kt takes K B P     |
| 24. B takes Kt     | 24. Q takes B (ch)     |
| 25. K to Kt2       | 25. Q to Kt5 (ch)      |
| 26. K to B2        | 26. Q to R5 (ch)       |
| 27. K to Kt2       | 27. B to K3            |
| 28. R to K B       | 28. Q to Kt4 (ch)      |
| 29. K to B2        | 29. B to B3 (ch)       |
| 30. K to K         | 30. Q B to K (ch)      |
| 31. K to Q2        | 31. B to Q8            |
| 32. Resigns.       |                        |

(a) This is the old-fashioned move, but it is greatly inferior to B to K Kt6.

(b) Better than playing Q to K R6 at once, as in that case, White could have replied with Q to K Kt4.

(c) He ought rather to have played K to B square, in which case, Black would probably have been satisfied with a draw. The move, in the end, gives him time to bring his Rook into play, after which, White's game is hopelessly lost.

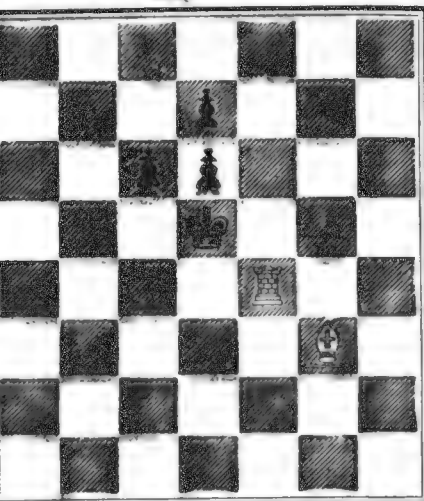
**A GRAND PUFF.**—The puff indirect has been given for a celebrated jeweller, a short time since, in an American journal, in the following words:—"The fashion of the day is to have imitations of insects, in coloured enamel, upon jewellery. M. Z.—so thoroughly succeeded in imitating a fly for some studs, that a spider the other day descended from his web and caught the fly-stud up, taking it into its sanctum sanctorum, and trying to get something succulent out of it. Happily, it was seen by a servant, or there might have been a second edition of the maid and the magpie when the master of the house returned home."

**A DRUNKEN TOWN BURNED IN FINLAND.**—About a fifth part of Tammerfors, a manufacturing town of Finland, has been destroyed by fire. The conflagration broke out between Saturday and Sunday morning, and, according to the *Helsingfors Dagblad*, most of the workmen who might have assisted in extinguishing the flames were drunk.



# Chess.

MOBLES No. 295.—By W. GRESHAM, Esq.  
Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in four moves

No. 296.—By Mr. W. MITCHESON (of Newcastle-upon-Tyne).  
Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

[SCOTT'S GAMBIT.]

- |           |                     |
|-----------|---------------------|
| White     | Black               |
| Mr. J. P. | Mr. W. T. P.        |
| P to K4   | 1. P to K4          |
| K to K4   | 2. Q to K4          |
| P to Q4   | 3. P takes P        |
| K to Q4   | 4. K to Q4          |
| P to Q4   | 5. P to Q4          |
| P to Q4   | 6. P to Q4 (a)      |
| P to Q4   | 7. K to K4          |
| P to Q4   | 8. B to K4          |
| P to Q4   | 9. K to Q4          |
| P to Q4   | 10. Castles         |
| P to Q4   | 11. Q to K4         |
| P to Q4   | 12. P takes P       |
| P to Q4   | 13. Q to Q4         |
| P to Q4   | 14. K to K4         |
| P to Q4   | 15. B to K4         |
| P to Q4   | 16. B takes K4      |
| P to Q4   | 17. K takes B       |
| P to Q4   | 18. Q to K4 (b)     |
| P to Q4   | 19. Q to K4         |
| P to Q4   | 20. B takes K4 (ch) |
| P to Q4   | 21. Q takes K4 (ch) |
| P to Q4   | 22. K to K4         |
| P to Q4   | 23. K takes K4      |
| P to Q4   | 24. Q takes B (ch)  |
| P to Q4   | 25. Q to K4         |
| P to Q4   | 26. Q to K4 (ch)    |
| P to Q4   | 27. R to K4         |
| P to Q4   | 28. Q to K4 (ch)    |
| P to Q4   | 29. R to K4         |
| P to Q4   | 30. Q to K4 (ch)    |
| P to Q4   | 31. B to Q4         |

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fire were drunk.

# Law and Police.

## POLICE COURTS.

**DEATH THROUGH CRIMINALITY.**—Jesse Bane, a drayman, in the service of Messrs. Ince, Cooper, and Co., brewers, and who had been called over night, appeared before the Lord Mayor, charged with causing the death of the James Welch. A boy, named James Welch, living in Longfellow-road, Bow, assistant to a silversmith, deposed that he was in the premises on the previous evening, about a quarter past seven o'clock, when he saw a man, since dead, who was carrying a bundle under one arm, fall head foremost upon the pavement, where he lay with his legs projecting into the road-way. The man was passing a woman, and his foot having been caught in her crinoline he fell. At that moment a dray with three horses, driven by the prisoner, was passing, and the wheels went over both his legs. A woman screamed and the prisoner tried to stop his horses so as to avoid the accident, but in vain. He then got down, and rendered all the assistance he could. The opinion of the witness the driver was not to blame. A police constable, who raised the man up after the accident, said both his legs were very much injured, one being fractured in two places. He was about sixty years of age. No one was there who knew him. The woman, in whose dress his foot had become entangled, disappeared. Witness took him to the London Hospital, and on the way he said he was dying fast, that his name was James Welch, and that the woman was to blame, not the driver. He died a few hours after his admission to the hospital. The Lord Mayor, observing that he should like to see all the crinolines burnt, allowed the prisoner to go at large on his own recognisance in £10 to appear again that day week.

## GUILDHALL.

**ATTEMPT TO IMPOSE ON THE CONSUL.**—Antoine Miamond, a Frenchman, aged 32, was brought up on remand before Mr. Alderman Bane, charged, by Mons. Bogis Giesal, the Consul-General of France in London, with being in possession of documents belonging to the French Government, and also with endeavouring to obtain charitable contributions by means of false documents. The prosecutor said: The prisoner came to my office last Thursday morning, about half-past eleven, to ask for some relief, and to be sent back to France. He produced a number of documents from the French Consul at Newcastle, and as I believed them to be forgeries, I told him so, and he said he was aware of it, and that a man in the Haymarket had written them for him. The certificates were written on official paper, with the seal of the Consul at Newcastle. He refused to tell me how he became possessed of such paper. I have received a letter from the Consul at Newcastle, in which it is said that the prisoner must have broken open some drawers to have obtained the paper, and that he had lived with that gentleman as cook for about thirteen months, and during that time had conducted himself properly. The prisoner, who persisted in refusing to give any account of how he became possessed of the paper, was sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment.

## BOW STREET.

**OF THE SAME OPINION STILL.**—Mr. Kelly, who was recently held to bail to keep the peace towards Mr. Baron Martin, one of Her Majesty's Judges of the Exchequer, appeared to make an application to Mr. Justice for advice. The prisoner reminded the magistrate that on being liberated, either upon finding bail or at the expiration of the term for which he was bound over, if he (the defendant) would attend at this court he (Mr. Kelly) would give him any advice in his power. At that time Mr. Kelly refused to allow him to enter into the merits of the case tried before Mr. Baron Martin. He now requested Mr. Justice to read the report of the proceedings in Exchequer in November last in reference to which he complained of Mr. Baron Martin's conduct. Mr. Justice read the report, from which it appeared that the applicant was formerly employed in the London Docks, and that a complaint was made against him and others who had been at work on board the ship *Duke of Monmouth*, to the effect that they had stolen liquor from some casks. The superintendent, Mr. Price, wrote against the complaint the memorandum "not to be employed again." Kelly then brought an action of libel against Mr. Price. The court held that the communication was privileged, and the plaintiff (Kelly) was nonsuited. Mr. Kelly said he was bound, when the case originally came before him, to proceed to trial, but now, after entering into the question of the justice or injustice of the decision of the Court of Exchequer. But now the matter was over he should be glad, if he could, to satisfy his mind. The decision of the Court of Exchequer did not at all imply that the accusation against Kelly was true; indeed he (Mr. Kelly) did not believe that it was. It only implied that Mr. Price had been obliged by his duty to record it, and that he could not be punished for doing his duty. Kelly said the true facts of the case had never been heard. Mr. Price was a Freemason, and in his time he made a secret sign to Mr. Baron Martin, who was a member of the same lodge, and who suppressed the evidence to screen his brother Mason. Mr. Kelly said that any man who could entertain so absurd a notion must be a monomaniac. Still, it was clear the applicant would not listen to reason, but would live and die in his present view. Certainly nothing could be done to alter the case now.

**NOVEL ROMANCE BY OLIVERA.**—Robert Spooner, Charles Utton, and Thomas Leulu were brought up (on remand), charged with robbing their employer, Mr. Holloway, of the Strand, the patentee of Holloway's pills and ointment. Mr. Spooner, instructed by Mr. Bowyer, said, in defence, that he and Mr. Utton were in the Strand, and that the fraud with which the prisoners were charged, and their guilt, of which they had partly admitted, had been effected by two methods, the one novel and ingenious, the other, perhaps, not so original, but decidedly most audacious. A few years back the death of an old and valued servant had placed the prisoner Spooner in a somewhat prominent position in the establishment. It was his duty to keep the cash-book and ledger, two exceedingly important accounts, and to receive and pay out from time to time very large sums of money. Mr. Holloway had established himself in the Strand, and all parts of the world, and the Strand was an extensive one, upwards of £1,000 passing through the hands of the clerks in the course of the day. The other prisoners were employed under Spooner. It appeared that Mr. Holloway banked with Messrs. Goult and Co., and payments were generally made by means of cheques on that establishment. And it would appear that cheques instead of being paid to the persons who were entitled to them had been changed at a neighbouring public-house, and converted by the prisoners to their own use. In this way two cheques for eight guineas and one for £3 17s. had been changed in March, and from that month to August, inclusive, upwards of £10,000 would remain to be considered whether the proceedings would be confined to the charge against these prisoners. It had also been discovered that large sums had been appropriated by another process. The expenses of the establishment, in the item of postage stamps alone, amounted to upwards of £50 a month. Various sums of money were entered by Spooner as petty cash payments for postage stamps, and afterwards smaller sums were transferred to the ledger. Thus, a payment being entered as £7 10s. in the cash book, the £7 was not entered in the ledger, but the 10s. was. Some suspicion having arisen in the mind of the prosecutor's brother, who manages the business when Mr. Holloway is absent, an investigation was instituted. It did not require much ingenuity for the prisoners to discover that circumstance, and Leulu went to Mr. Holloway and said that the firm had been robbed for some time, but that he had not had the money. The other prisoners were then interrogated, and made similar admissions. He now proposed to have the depositions read over on which some formal evidence had been taken, for the purpose of remand and then to ask for further adjournment. Mr. Willis applied for the prisoner's admission to bail. After some discussion, Mr. Justice said he would accept for each prisoner two securities of £250, and his own recognisance for £500, with forty-eight hours' notice of bail.

## MARLBOROUGH STREET.

**ROBBERY FROM A LADY'S DRAWER.**—Charles Edwards, a young man who has several times been in custody for felony, was charged before Mr. Knox with stealing a pair of mores curtains from the care of Mrs. Jane Forster, carrying on the business of a dressmaker at Dancer-place, Kennington. Mrs. Forster stated that while returning home in her cart on Monday night with several baskets containing linen and other articles, some persons called out that the cart was being robbed, and on looking into the cart she missed a pair of mores curtains which she had fetched from Craven-bill-gate at an earlier part of the evening. Shortly afterwards she saw the prisoner in the custody of a constable, and the curtains were given to her by a female, who saw the prisoner take them from the cart, and placed them up. Police-constable 39 H proved seeing the prisoner take the curtains from the cart. The prisoner then started off and ran into his (the constable's) arms, at the same time throwing away the curtains. Mr. Knox remanded the prisoner, that any previous convictions might be proved.

## WORKSHIP STREET.

**A RUSSIAN PUNISHED.**—James Farlow, 40, a powerful man, employed as a blacksmith, was brought up on a warrant charged with assaulting his wife, a short, attenuated, and apparently much older woman, who said: Last night my husband came home very drunk, and wanted to turn my daughter out of doors. I clung to her, and he struck me repeatedly with his fist about the head and body. By Mr. Salford (the clerk): I have had

summons against him before, but did not come up. Defendant: Yes, and now you take me all of a "nonplush" on a warrant. Didn't you come home after the summons and say, "Well, I haven't done anything?" And didn't I then give you some money to get a dinner? Wife: That was about another time. The daughter, a blue-gown girl of sixteen years, corroborated the mother's statement. Defendant: Now, Jolly, you are on your book, you know. Witness: Yes, faster, I do know it. Defendant (indignantly): Best you with pokers! Look at that poor thread-paper of a woman, and speak of her assaulting you! Defendant: I've got witnesses—only she's brought me on a "nonplush." Mr. Salford: Then I'll remand you for a week, that you may be able to get them. Defendant (who now did really appear nonplused): What, looked up for a week? Mr. Salford: Yes. Remanded accordingly.

**Case of Bury.**—Louis Vince, 33 years of age, and dressed in deep mourning, was charged on remand with bigamy. Mr. Bury, the barrister, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Beard defended. Jane Kinson, a respectable-looking woman, the mother of the prisoner, deposed to the marriage of her daughter at St. John's, Hoxton, on the 31st of October, 1863, to one Joseph Vince, whom she believed to be dead, having been so told by her brother. William Kinson, husband of the last witness, and a pauper in the Mile-end Workhouse, now said: I saw Vince this morning alive. He told me he could not attend here. He did not desert his wife, but he was a prisoner for robbing his master. Cross-examined by Mr. Beard: My wife is not in the workhouse, though I am. She told me that my daughter's second husband, the prosecutor in this case, persuaded my wife to put me in the union. Mr. Beard: Ah, it is so, though. (Witness appeared astonished.) Charles Edwin Hester, the second husband, deposed to his marriage with the prisoner at South Hackney Church, on the 16th of October, 1863, at which time she represented herself to be a widow, and told him she had seen her husband Vince dead, and that she was quite sure he was still alive. Cross-examined: I had given prisoner into custody before that time. I described Vince to her, and she said that she thought he must be the same man, although he had denied it to me. I lived with her some time before I married her. I believe she told me she was in the family way by me. We were together about seventeen months after marriage, but incessantly quarrelled. I allowed her to be at liberty seven months after I heard Vince was alive. Visited her occasionally during that time, and within a month of her arrest. Do not know she was likely to become a mother by me. Have not said to the prisoner's mother since she heard of her husband and let him go into the Union. I. J. Walker and Co., East India merchants, Great St. Helen's, deposed that I was proprietor of a billiard-room at a Prince of Wales Tavern, in the Kingsland-road. I knew a female named Emily Backstraw, who was my brother's young lady, and I took her off her hands. I never kept company with her; have been out with her. She lives in London-terrace, Hackney. I am not engaged to be married to her. I never made a proposition to the prisoner, that on such marriage our intimacy should continue. Mr. Beard remarked that he would not trouble the magistrates with a detail of his client's grievances, as the case must undoubtedly go for trial. He would reserve them for that occasion, when he was going to produce evidence that he did not have their full weight. Prisoner was ordered for trial, but admitted to bail in one surety of £10.

## THAMES.

**SHAMER OF SHOPS.**—James Lander, John Watson, and Charles Smith, houseward bound seamen, were brought before Mr. Paget, charged with being drunk, disorderly, and assaulting several police-constables. On Monday evening Mr. Kay, police-constable No. 275 K, was called to the Gun-bus-house, in High-street, Shadwell, and found all the prisoners, who were mad drunk, fighting in front of the counter, and shouting and swearing at the landlady, who was on the top of her counter armed with a stick, with which she was striking at the seamen, and threatening to kill either of them who came over the counter. She said that they had asked for lemonade and peppermint, with which she could not supply them. Lander said he had lost his cap, and would not leave the house without it. Mr. Kay, who was very forbearing, persuaded the sailors to leave the house, and gave them the landlady's name and address. The prisoners then tucked up their sleeves, and endeavoured to force their way into the beer-house. Mr. Kay prevented them. Lander hit him on the head and Smith kicked him. A desperate fray then ensued, and Walker, Pawsey, and Fenge, constables of the K division, who attempted to arrest the prisoners, were beaten. Lander seized a distaff from the counter, and struck a blow from the constable's trunk, which forced him to let go. Smith was armed with a knife and sling-shot. He did not use either weapon, and both were knocked out of his hand. Watson dealt Fenge a severe blow and knocked him down. A reinforcement of policemen arrived from the King David-lane station, and the prisoners were secured. The prisoners said they were half seas over, and had lost all their money. Mr. Kay said the prisoners were engaged in a very disgraceful disturbance. He should make a distinction with the prisoners. Two of them, Lander and Watson, had made use of no instrument, and for the several offences committed they should sentence them each to one month's imprisonment and hard labour. Smith had brandished a knife, and then sling-shot. Neither of those weapons had been used, but he should mark his sense of the prisoner's conduct in even producing such dangerous instruments by doubling the punishment he inflicted on the other men. He sentenced Smith to be imprisoned for two months and kept to hard labour. Lander and Watson were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and were released by the gaoler.

## SOUTHWARK.

**COMMISAL OF A WHOLESALE COINER AND UTTERER OF BASE COIN.**—Joseph Webb, a middle-aged man, well known as a manufacturer of counterfeit coins, was brought before Mr. Paget, charged with having in his possession at both these houses a large quantity of counterfeit coins, white metal, sand, acids, galvanic batteries, and every material necessary to carry on an extensive manufacture of base coin. Mr. Webb, from the office of the solicitor to the Treasury, prosecuted. Mr. James Brennan, an old and meritorious officer, formerly an inspector of police, said he was specially employed by the Mint authorities to detect coiners of base money. From information he received on Saturday morning, the 9th inst., about seven o'clock, he proceeded with Inspectors Raymond, Fyfe, Brennan, and other officers to St. Kent-street, the occupation of the prisoner. The door being fastened Inspector Brennan forced it open, and on gaining an entrance they found the prisoner in bed. As he looked as he saw witness he said, "Is that you, Mr. Brennan?" You'll find all you want here. While the prisoner was dressing, on a shelf at the foot of the bed witness found a plaster mould for casting florins and shillings; also a single one for casting shillings. On a table close by he discovered a ladle (produced), containing a small quantity of white metal. Near the fireplace he found a galvanic battery, a jar containing diluted acid, with plate wrapped in paper, as now produced. There were several bottles of acid, a wire dipped in solution of nitrate of silver for coating, and a file recently used, and every thing necessary for carrying on an extensive manufacture of counterfeit coins. Inspector Brennan, Fyfe, division, said he accompanied last witness, and found in that room thirty-seven shillings and sixpence in counterfeit coins. Inspector Fyfe, G division, produced three counterfeit florins he found on the prisoner; and Inspector Raymond, M division, produced a large quantity of white metal and acid used in the manufacture of base coin. Mr. Brennan here said that since the last examination they proceeded to 329, Kent-street, another house in the occupation of the prisoner, and found a large lot of materials used in coining. The prisoner was a very old offender, having been previously convicted of that offence. This being all the evidence, the prisoner exclaimed, "I have nothing to say." Mr. Brennan committed him to Newgate for trial.

**Wife Beating.**—John Osborn O'H, carrying on business as a dress dealer in St. George's New-town, was charged with a brutal assault on his wife, Caroline O'H, a middle-aged woman, whose left eye was bandaged, attended from Guy's Hospital, and said that the prisoner in her husband, and a day lived together in St. George's New-town. On Wednesday forenoon, the 13th inst., about eleven o'clock, he came home intoxicated. As soon as he entered the house he rushed at her and struck her twice with his doubled fist over her cheek, and she fell down, and he then proceeded to strike her on her recovery the left eye gave her extraordinary pain. She was removed to Guy's Hospital, where she was kept until she was able to get home, but she had lost the sight of her left eye for ever. The prisoner here told her that she was blind of that eye before. She replied that she was not, but the nearly lost the use of it by his violence. Mr. Woolrych inquired what it was that occurred. Complainant said that about two years ago he knocked her about in a violent manner, and seriously injured the same eye. She made no complaint to the police about it, although she was under medical treatment for a long time. In answer to the prisoner she said she never aggravated him, or gave him the least provocation. William O'H, sixteen years of age, their son, said he was in the house when his father came home, and as soon as he entered the house, without saying a word, he rushed at his mother and struck her two violent blows on the left eye. He ran up to protect her, when he saw a part of the eye out and blood running down her cheek. He ran out of the house for assistance, and met the constable, who took his father into custody. Witness was sure that his mother said nothing to provoke him. Mr. Oliver Thomas Duke, house-surgeon, Guy's Hospital, stated that the complainant was brought into the institu-

tion bleeding profusely from the left eye, which protruded. He attended to her, and, finding the ball of the eye was burst, he sent her into the eye ward. He had since examined her and ascertained that the sight of the left eye was entirely destroyed. His opinion was that the injury might have been caused by violent blows with the fist. The prisoner, who declined to say anything in defence, was committed for trial.

**Narrow Escape.**—Samuel Britain, an engineer, was placed at the bar before Mr. Woolrych charged with unlawfully opening a third-class carriage door on the North Kent Railway, and getting out while the train was in motion, causing at the same time the damage amounting to 9s. Inspector Fortune, of the company's police, deposed to prosecute. John W. Byland, one of the porters in the company's employ, said that on the previous evening he was acting guard of a train from Darford to London. After the train left the dockyard and was getting into rapid motion witness saw a door of a third class carriage open, and observed the prisoner get out of the carriage and stand on the steps. He called out to him, "For God's sake get in directly, or you will be smashed to atoms." The prisoner returned to the carriage just as it came to a bridge, leaving the door open, and the latter was smashed. 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INTERIOR OF AN IRISH PEASANT'S HUT.—(See page 238.)



FENIANISM IN IRELAND.—A TRIO OF DRILL INSTRUCTORS. (See page 238.)



## SEPTEMBER.

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.

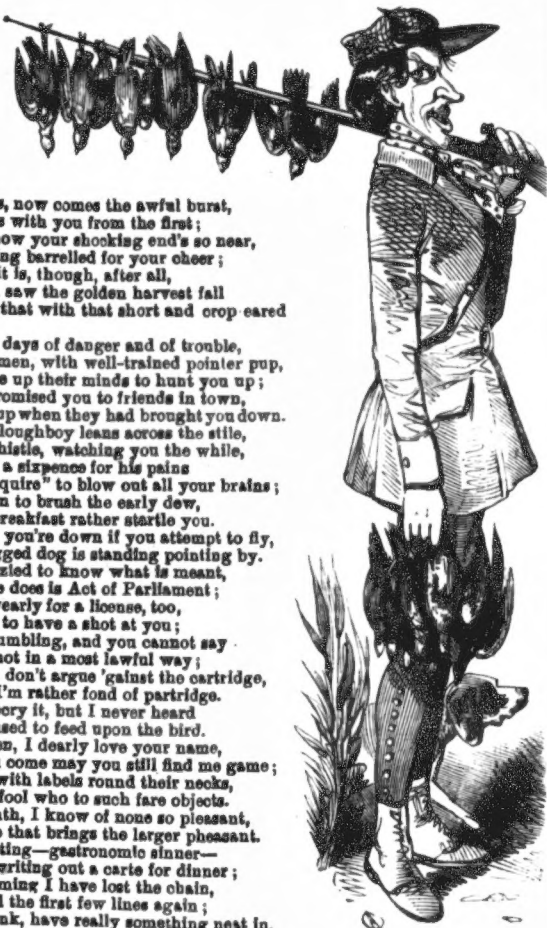
WHAT, Old September, here so soon again?  
I faith the year's then surely on the wane.  
See how he enters with a solemn pace,  
With Autumn's fading yellow on his face;  
The faded leaves wheel sadly round his feet,  
As chilling winds from out his hand they meet.  
Sweet Philomel, and other tuneful throats,  
Now drop their last and tremulous feeble notes;  
The redbreast comes, the solemn, trusting bird,  
And near the house his autumn song is heard.

The garden spider weaves his silver thread,  
From tree to tree the sparkling net is spread,  
While he himself beneath a leaf doth lie,  
To trap the sulphur moth, or smaller fly.  
All things bespeak the brightest days have fled,  
The pomp of Flora lies around us dead;  
Each dying leaf speaks sadly to the heart,  
That tremble on the stem ere they depart.  
The floating gossamers now slowly fall,  
Like silver veils to form a fitting pall  
O'er leafless branches, of their beauties shorn,  
Covered with mourning tears at early dawn.  
The blackbird and the thrush both sound a knell,  
As with their shortened song they bid farewell.  
The lambs bleat shrilly from the distant hill,  
Where winds are sighing mournfully and chill.  
The ploughboy whistles as his beast he yokes,  
The barn resounds with thresher's rapid strokes.  
The mighty oak, the monarch of the wood,  
Showers his acorns, a prolific brood;  
Battling the breeze, with arms upraised mid air,  
Yet forced to lay his autumn tribute there.

Who does not love the harvest home, the cheer,  
Where thrifty nut-brown labourers quaff old beer,  
Singing the self-same songs they've sung before,  
And their shires sang in harvest homes of yore.  
The master and the man together sing,  
While mild lasses chorus murmuring;  
Or, trembling, try alone a plaintive lay,  
Which they had learned to lip in childhood's day,  
Until at last the potent ale gives birth  
To ringing laughter and unbridled mirth:  
Out on the grass the throng are dancing soon,  
Their ball-room lighted by the harvest moon;  
Full many a whispered love-tale crowns the night,  
That would not bear the telling in the light;  
Hours fly on, and they must all depart,  
Away they scatter, gay, and light of heart;  
Many a lusty voice sounds o'er the plain,  
Or rustic chorus trolls along the lane,  
As homeward trudging happy partners go,  
To escape the sun, whose light begins to glow.

Unhappy birds, now comes the awful burst,  
It is all plokies with you from the first;  
You do not know your shocking end's so near,  
Or what is being barrell'd for your cheer;  
'Tis better as it is, though, after all,  
For when you saw the golden harvest fall  
You'd know that with that short and crop eared  
stubble,

Came all your days of danger and of trouble,  
And sporting men, with well-trained pointer pup,  
Had long made up their minds to hunt you up;  
In fact, had promised you to friends in town,  
To bring you up when they had brought you down.  
The lurking ploughboy leans across the stile,  
Pretends to whistle, watching you the while,  
Hoping to get a sixpence for his pains  
By getting "squires" to blow out all your brains;  
Up in the morn to brush the early dew,  
And at your breakfast rather startle you.  
Bang! whizz! you're down if you attempt to fly,  
That three-legged dog is standing pointing by.  
If you are puzzled to know what is meant,  
Know what he does is Act of Parliament;  
And he pays yearly for a license, too;  
To other folk, to have a shot at you;  
'Tis no use grumbling, and you cannot say  
You are not shot in a most lawful way;  
And I, myself, don't argue 'gainst the cartridge,  
For I confess I'm rather fond of partridge.  
Some saints deary it, but I never heard  
That they refused to feed upon the bird.  
September, then, I dearly love your name,  
And when you come may you still find me game;  
A jolly leach, with labels round their necks,  
And hang the fool who to such rare objects.  
Hail, jolly month, I know of none so pleasant,  
Except the one that brings the larger pheasant.  
But I'm forgetting—gastronomic sinner—  
That I'm not writing out a carte for dinner;  
But in my rhyming I have lost the chain,  
So prithee read the first few lines again;  
For they, I think, have really something neat in,  
More game distracted me to write of eating.  
How do? farewell, then, Old September fine,  
I really cannot write another line.



1ST OF SEPTEMBER.

## Literature.

## THE CANDID MAN.

THE national lack of politeness in Englishmen, and the superabundance of it in the French, render them equally liable to the charge of rudeness on the one hand and insincerity on the other; and the rest of the fault-finding world, who laugh and sneer at both prominent peculiarities, are at a loss which to prefer; hesitating to accept the Englishman's assumption that his blunt civility is a sign of honest independence, or the Frenchman's plea that his lavish courtesy proceeds from kindly feeling rather than deceitful policy. However that may be, the churl and the hypocrite, whatever their nationality, are detested by good hearts and honest minds, the world over; the bear, perhaps, being more bearable than the fox, his exterior giving a franker warning to beware what danger may lurk within the beast.

Mrs. Marian Goldfelt seemed to have her decided preference in this matter, and she thought that she altogether preferred the bear. She was a wealthy married lady of middle age, and without children, and lived in some style in the country, where, being proud and high-tempered as well as rich, she was much feared, flattered, and fawned upon by the neighbours. But though she possessed a goodly share of self-esteem, her perception was not so clouded as to render her unable to detect the insincerity of her adulators. It wearied and disgusted her; and suspecting that they, whose lips were always honeyed when they spoke to her, were slandersers when their backs were turned, she yearned for candour—the society of somebody who would not disguise the real sentiments of his or her mind, when speaking to her of her and hers. Though surrounded by such comforts as money will secure, she felt lonely most of the time; for though all were deferential to her, none sought or remained long in her society. She was much perplexed to know wherein she was at fault, and why avoided, and yet beplastered with praise to her face. An opportunity at last was offered to relieve her unpleasant bewilderment.

Frank Thornton came—her cousin, Frank Thornton, who was a very handsome young man, and had the repute of being very plain-spoken as well as intelligent, came out from the city to see her, and the house and grounds, and also to obtain if possible the assistance of her husband, Conrad, in some matter of business. Frank was but twenty; and as he was but sixteen when she last saw him, he had grown tall and otherwise improved, and she was well pleased at this, and not too proud to say so.

"And you, too," returned Frank, with enthusiasm. "Everything around you is beautiful and I suppose you gather vigour, spirit and bloom, as the plants do, from this sweet, inspiring, health-giving air. You are altered vastly for the better."

Mrs. Goldfelt did not exactly like this. She had no objection to a compliment, provided it was sincere; but she very well knew that she had no bloom. She was very much tanned, from wandering about alone under the sultry sun; and worrying at her loneliness had made her languid and thin. Was this, then, a specimen of her cousin's reputed candour and independence? His words sounded too much like the slobbering servile flattery she had been too long accustomed to hear; and finding that he proceeded in the same laudatory strain about everything pertaining to her and the place, not fearing to express her own mind, she told him so.

"My market is made, cousin Frank," she laughingly said; "and so don't think you are among your sweethearts in the city, and don't be so over-complimentary, for conscience sake."

"I over-complimentary? Do you think I am not in earnest, because I am so well pleased?"

"I fear so, upon my word. Do be candid. You know there is such a thing as being extravagantly good-humoured; and politeness without proper reasoning, I do not like."

"Ha, ha! Well, you are frank, I must say; and I will be the same. To tell you the honest truth, Marian, I feared I might offend, as you know you are pretty high strung; and besides, a

guest shouldn't be too ready to take exceptions to anything not exactly to his taste. But you are sensible, and we are cousins; and so I will not stand upon ceremony. I love candour above all things."

"And so do I, Frank," she replied, with glad warmth. "Honest expression of intelligent opinion, or honesty, if not so intelligent, is always refreshing to me, especially because so rare. O candour! Give me candour! Censure is sweet to me, in comparison with the sing-song, rapid, servile, unmeaning praise of sycophants."

"Anybody might know we were cousins," agreed Frank. "This love of candour runs in our blood, I think. Like Byron, I can say, 'I'd not exchange my free thoughts for a throne,' nor the liberty to express them; and in your society, a woman of common sense—I beg pardon, I don't mean to flatter—I can speak freely without hazard of offending."

"And that is just what I wish. Dear me! You don't know how tired I am of conventional smiles and carefully-chosen words from visitors, who by those very signs prove they are distrustful of your nature, and are therefore not true and reliable friends."

"Just so, to be sure. Even the child loves better the mother who spouts her affection with an occasional flogging, than he does the stranger, who is all caresses and creamcakes. Instinct tells him where extravagance is, and on whose fondness to depend."

With this mutual eulogy upon candour they were mutually well pleased; and as Mr. Goldfelt did not chance to be at home just then, Mrs. Marian undertook the sole escort of her guest about the grounds, and to show him all which might contribute to his entertainment and elicit his opinions—candour, she was now sure, would be his expressions of them. And they walked and talked; and soon Frank began to treat her to a course of intellectual luxury, by finding fault, and giving his reasons for the same.

"What do you think of our arrangement of the grounds? Every person out here praises the happy division and proportion between useful and ornamental; but I don't care what they say. No doubt you may see some defects, and they, too, which they are too deceitful to mention."

"I do, indeed. Nature has done much for this spot; and Art, something. But it has been tinkered too much."

"Tinkered?"  
"Yes. Less labour would have shown more taste. The ornamental part is too elaborate, altogether too fantastic. The windings in the walks are too abrupt and too frequent, and there is too great a variety in the flowers and trees, considering the small space they occupy, and the small number of one kind. Whenever I see such an over-straining of art, to imitate nature, it makes me think of the extravagances of a bad actor; the counterfeit is so laborious and transparent that it becomes execrable nonsense. But every one to his taste. It may suit some."

"It seems to," replied she, taken aback. "And my husband and I are quite satisfied. But I like to hear a candid opinion."

"Haven't you any water?"

"Would you like a glass of water?"

"No! I mean a pond, a rivulet, or something of that sort, to give an air of freshness to the grounds."

"Oh, well, no, we haven't. Nothing but the well and cistern."

"That's another sad deficiency. Water is always a refreshing sight, in summer especially. Even a cowpond is a beauty in my eye. All scenery looks dry to me without water. What more animating than a murmuring stream, with frogs, pebbles, and water-cresses? What more cool and delightful of a hot day, than a placid, shining pond, with green flags round the edges, and a sandy bottom? And if big enough to bathe in and sail upon, so much the better; and there, too, with sweet contentment and simplicity in the music in the evening, when the frogs begin to croak. Ah, well! No pond! But I suppose there's no remedy, unless at great expense."

"We don't want one," gently dissented Mrs. Goldfelt. "Ponds breed knots and flies and other insects, they say, and unhealthy damp; and as for frogs, I could never sleep within sound of them."

"Lovely lullaby to me," insisted Frank. "But I see you keep dogs, for here are three little ones at our heels. If they bark of

"Why, no. Their barking is a proof of the faithful watch they keep, and makes sleep more sound and confident with me. You are not fond of dogs?"

"Not such pigmy things, not big enough to scare an owl; and a big barking dog looks like inhospitality to strangers."

"Strange what various tastes there are! Everybody seems to like our dogs, they are so well-bred and pretty. Being small, they are not so much in one's way."

"Much more so, because they frik about the more, and one is more liable to tumble over them. But who was it, pray tell me, who designed your house? I never saw such a piece of indefinite, gingerbread architecture before."

"How can you say so? My husband planned it."

"I should think so. No professional architect could have conceived such a bungle of outlines."

"It is of the composite order," so the builder said; "with much originality."

"Non compos order, or rather disorder, I should say. I couldn't help laughing when I approached it to-day, and did not believe you lived in it, its shape seemed so inconvenient; and the more you inspect it the more ludicrous it appears. I once saw a fancy pigeon-house that resembled it, but the owner was a crazy sea-captain, and did most of the work with a jack-knife."

Mrs. Goldfelt stared at Frank, angrily at first, but then looked amused, for she concluded he was testing her patience, out of joke. So she laughed at the seeming pleasantry, and thought it would soon cease, as they now entered the house, and she asked his opinion of the furniture, which was costly, elegant, and its carrying was her chief pride.

"Humph!" said he, with a sarcastic curl of the lip, as he twirled one of the chairs. "Well enough—well enough! But then, not so well, neither, because too rich for an obscure country residence. Out of place, you see; and, besides, too dark to be cheerful. All furniture in the country ought to be of light colour and weight, to have an airy, lively appearance, in harmony with the scenes around. This furniture is too massive!"

"But then the paper-hangings—they were quite expensive!"

"No doubt. Cost is one thing, and taste another. These rooms are richly papered—but here is fault again. The colours are not in harmony with the other hues around, and the contrasts too absurd and harsh. How few there are, except the French, who possess a genius for the selection and arrangement of colours! I had rather see all things of one colour, than to array them in fighting attitudes, in this manner. You mustn't mind what I say, though."

"Oh, no; I like plain-spoken people," replied the hostess, deeply vexed, but attempting a yawn, to signify the indifference she was far from feeling.

"Yes, Marian; I know you agree with me, that candour is the salt of social intercourse; but don't the justice of my remarks seem to strike you?"

"Well, I can't say they do, altogether, and I think you are very eccentric in your notions. Still, I admire independence; and, as you seem to be so decided in your views, do give me your judgment of our pictures. Conrad selected some, and I some; and the neighbours say they never saw the like, for a private collection."

"Never saw the like, eh? I never saw the like, neither. Ha, ha! Marian. I knew you were not much of an artist, and all the while I took these doubts to be some of your own attempts. But I am glad to find it is not so bad as that."

"Dance! Why, Frank Thornton!"

"Pictures! You don't, in earnest, mean to call them pictures? Pictures of what, pray? Melancholy caricatures, at best, all of them! It is lamentable, upon my word, to see abortions hung up and dignified by such frames. The frames are beautiful, but the perpetrators of these enormous oddities should be hung up underneath them! Let us go away from these dismal experiments. They remind me of my childhood. Haven't you got a library? After these pictures, I should like to exalt my mind by reading 'Mother Goose's Melodies' or 'Jack the Giant-Killer,' once more."

"Ha! ha!" laughed she, spitefully.

"Ha! ha!" laughed he, merrily. "Funny that Jack, wasn't he?"

"Not half so funny as you are," replied she, with a suddenly-changed tone and aspect.

"Funny! Do you think me funny?"

"Or malicious. Both, I fancy. You find flaws in everything, on purpose to plague me. But you can't. You can't disguise your real sentiments."

"I don't wish to. It is the very essence of my being to be candid. You know it. Let me take a peep at your library."

"Not a step. We've a whole roomful of books, but nothing that would suit you—you're such a nice critic. Ha! ha! We've a Bible in the next room, perhaps you'd like to make fun of that."

"I see I have offended you by my candour. I am sorry, but you told me to be honest, and speak out. You shouldn't hold me responsible for my taste—it was born in me."

"I am glad I am not responsible for it, certainly. Humph! Taste!"

"Now, don't be huffy, and I'll promise not to be frank any more. I'll praise everything I see. Everything shall be lovely if you say so. I'll warrant it. But, after all, opinions will be opinions. By the way, what an extraordinary bonnet that is on your magnificent piano."

This seemed like sincerity to her eager ears.

"Cost eight hundred dollars."

"Eight hundred dollars. Well, that is cheap for a bonnet!"

"Not the hat, but the instrument."

"Oh! And how much for the hat?"

"Only sixteen."

"Magnificent piece of millinery! Heavenly!"

Mrs. Goldfelt thought so, too; and she also felt that she could afford to say she did not like it, exactly. "It was rather too gaudy, she thought."

"Now I come to examine it, I think so. It might do for a girl, say ten years younger, but too frivolous and flashy for you, and don't suit your complexion. You certainly bought it ready-made, and without consideration. You are not going to wear it?"

"On the contrary, I selected the trimmings myself; it took me three weary days to get them together; and it was arranged by the most fashionable milliner in the city."

"Fashionable! Great heaven! Are such things as that in the fashion?"

"The height of it. How does it look, now it's on?" And she mounted the many-coloured marvel with much dainty care, and essayed her most becoming look.

"Worse, worse! Take it off. It makes you look much worse, too. What a glare and flare! You need something more modest and subdued. You would be followed in the street, if you wore it, and surely excite disrespectful remarks. And sixteen dollars, thrown away on a thing like that! Well, husbands must be possessed of means, now-a-days, and milliners possessed of the devil! I hope I am not too plain-spoken."

"Plain-spoken!" now cried she, in a fury, mimicking his tone, as she tossed the bonnet despairingly upon the piano again, while her face grew scarlet with mortified passion. "You haven't a bit of taste, not a bit of judgment about anything. I wouldn't part with that hat for double the price. I'm told by everybody that it becomes me, and I know it; and Mrs. Jagger, and Jenny Festleton, and three or four more ladies are going to get hats just like it, if they can. But the credit is due to me. And yet you pretend to taste, and abuse it! I did have respect for your judgment; but it is gone. You have none. I wonder, I declare, that such a sour nature can endure life; and I suppose you feel so miserable yourself, you wish to make everybody else so."

"You asked me to be candid," returned Frank, staring.



"This is not candour, but malice in disguise: a common custom with the cowardly, who delight to inflict pain, but dare not, except in the mean disguise of friendship. Oh! how I detest such ways?"

"Well, Marian—"

"Mrs. Goldfeldt, if you please, sir! and I don't think my husband will be at home to-day."

"And I don't think I shall wait, for I see that I have made myself sufficiently unwelcome to render a further stay unnecessary as my opinions. I will take them away with me."

And accordingly he went, regretting the reward of his indiscreet candour, and disgusted with one whose soul was content with neither praise nor blame.

W. O. E.

#### WHOLESALE ARREST OF FENIANS IN IRELAND.

THE opening onslaught on the Fenians was made on Friday night week, at Dublin. Stimulated by the action of the Cork magistracy, and by the disclosures of which the personal experiences of several of the justices enabled them to offer as to the extent of the organization, the Government determined to begin operations at once, and to begin with a decidedly stunning blow. It was resolved to commence with an attack on the headquarters in the metropolis. The Fenians had a newspaper of their own, called the *Irish People*, and the office of this newspaper is—or was, as the newspaper itself is now a thing of the past—in Parliament-street. Parliament-street is close to the Castle. About nine o'clock at night a strong body of police, in uniform and out of it, marched from the Castle-yard to Parliament-street, and without making much noise, drew up in two divisions, one above the *People* office and one below it. A few detectives formed themselves into an advance guard of the most unostentatious character, went to the newspaper office, and knocked at the door. No answer. There was a light in the house, for the detectives could see it; but there was nobody to let them in. The assaulting force retired as noiselessly as they advanced, and a council of war, held at the top of Parliament-street, determined on the next step to be adopted. A detachment having been sent into Crane-lane to keep a watch at the back of the house, a numerous body of police surrounded the office in front. A goodly muster of passers-by, attracted by the oddness of the proceeding, were for surrounding the police, to see what was going on; but the police would not have that, and kept the spectators "moving on" with the most unwavering industry. The door of the *People* office was quickly broken in, and the house was instantly filled with police. The constables arrested everybody they could lay hands on. The prisoners were brought down stairs and taken through the street—some of them to the Chancery-lane Police-station, near the Castle, and the rest to the College-street station.

Messrs. Stronge and McDermott were the sitting magistrates at the first examination. Mr. O. R. Barry, Q.C., law adviser to the Castle, represented the Government, with Mr. Anderson, Crown Solicitor; and Messrs. Irvine and Ennis appeared for some of the prisoners. Twenty-two prisoners were put forward—Thomas Clarke Luby, John O'Leary, O'Donovan Rossa, George Hopper, James O'Connor, Mortimer Minahan, Michael O'Neill Fogarty, William F. Bountree, Pierce Nagle, Maurice J. Magrath, Shaun O'Clancy, James Murphy, Thomas Ashe, Cornelius O'Mahony, James Kenny, William Ryan, James D. O'Brien, James Brennan, Michael O'Neill, Jeremiah O'Farrell, John Heltigan, and James Rynd.

Subjoined is a note of the proceedings:—

Mr. Barry: I appear on behalf of the Crown. The prisoners, as you are already aware from the sworn informations laid before the magistrates, are charged with a very serious offence—a charge no less than that of being members, and active for the furtherance, of a treasonable association, having for its object the subversion of the Queen's authority in this country and the substitution for it of some form of government, the decree, I suppose, of the members of this confederacy. The existence of this association has excited a considerable deal of public attention, and in some quarters of the country some degree of anxiety, and I may say alarm—of course, anxiety and alarm, not arising from any apprehension that the force and authority of the law would not be sufficient easily to crush any such attempt, but anxiety felt for the mischief which the existence in the country of such an association would produce amongst certain classes of the people by distracting their minds from peaceful and lawful pursuits; and above all, anxiety for the consequences which their participation in this society must bring upon the reckless and misguided persons who are made the victims of reckless adventurers, or perhaps worse, designing knaves. At present, on behalf of the Attorney-General, I merely ask to have the prisoners remanded, to have their examination suspended for a week. There are reasons which, having regard to the administration of justice, it is neither necessary nor proper for me to state why it is not advisable to proceed at present with the examination of the prisoners. There are many persons actively engaged in this association who shall also be forthwith made amenable to the law, and until there is an opportunity of bringing forward the case against all of the men together, it would not be expedient to proceed with the case, I may say prematurely. I ask your worship, therefore, in your discretion, to remand the prisoners for a week, and I ask it on behalf of the Attorney-General, who has commissioned me to conduct this prosecution here.

Mr. Stronge: There are two charges before us which affect different persons. The first charge is one against the ten parties apprehended, and it appears to have been brought under what is commonly called the Treason Felony Act, and has reference to a publication or newspaper called the *Irish People*. There is another charge against a man named Hopper, and various other individuals, which seems to resolve itself into a conspiracy and treasonable practices, generally with the view of levying war upon the Queen in Ireland, and of separating this country from the United Kingdom. It is quite clear that these charges are of such weight and importance, and in their character so serious, that the Attorney-General is entitled to call upon the magistrates to afford the Crown every opportunity of bringing before us evidence in such a way as that the charge shall be fully and fairly investigated with the view to the vindication of the law. Under these circumstances, and having reference to the fact that the informations were only prepared yesterday, and the warrants have only just been executed, I think there is abundant reason that the delay called for upon the part of the Crown should be granted, and if my brother magistrate agrees with me, we shall rule that these cases stand remanded until this day week upon the charges in the sheets before us.

Mr. McDermott: I concur with the observations made by Mr. Stronge, for the additional reason that assurances have been given us that there are other parties not yet made amenable, and who, it is expected, with reasonable and proper caution, will be made amenable to the law. With regard to them, it might be most injurious to have their names disclosed, as they might be in the course of an investigation. Under all the circumstances, I think it reasonable that the case should be remanded.

Mr. Irvine (Solicitor): If your worship please, on behalf of one of the parties charged, George Hopper, who is a merchant tailor in this city, I would ask your worship respectfully to allow his clerk to attend him with his books in order that his business in the meantime may not be injured by this postponement. He has no one but his clerk, and he carries on his own business exclusively.

Mr. Stronge: It is quite out of rule that such an order should be made by the magistrates. Any person charged is entitled to attendance upon the part of a professional man for the conduct of his business; but as regards other individuals it is quite impossible that we should make an order that any access should be had to the prisoners.

Mr. McDermott: Except professionally and in peculiar circumstances which this does not amount to. Professionally they can be accommodated with all possible assistance.

Mr. Stronge: They must have opportunity of consulting with their professional advisers. That they are entitled to.

Mr. Ennis: Would it be proper to ask your worship to admit to bail any of the prisoners? Mr. Stronge: It is useless.

The prisoners were then removed in custody. The prisoners were placed in the police vans, and, surrounded by police, were driven off to the Richmond Penitentiary. There was a cheer from the crowd at their departure.

#### ARRESTS IN CORK.

[From the *Cork Examiner* of Saturday.]

The most intense excitement prevailed in the city this morning, when it was stated that a number of persons, most of them in a respectable position in life, had been arrested during the night on a charge of being members of the Fenian Brotherhood. The most exaggerated rumours prevailed on the subject; but, on making inquiries, we learn that the total number of persons arrested was seven, and the facts of the arrests are, as far as we can ascertain, the following:—Yesterday, a large number of police arrived in Cork from Dublin, and from the districts about Cork. Their arrival did not create attention, as they did not march through the town in large bodies, and as they kept themselves in the barracks during the day. At about three o'clock this morning seven or eight parties of police, of different strengths, left the police-barracks, and simultaneously began to make arrests in different parts of the city. The police were under the command of Messrs. Cronin, R.M., Macleod, R.M., County Inspector Duncan, Hamilton, S.I., and Head-constables Geale and O'Neill. About five o'clock the following persons had been arrested, and were all lodged in the city gaol:—John Kennedy, Patrick O'Shaughnessy, Bryan Dillon, Mark Adams, John Lynch, John Thompson, Michael Murphy. Mr. Kennedy is a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Fitzgerald and Co., and he was arrested at that establishment. Mr. O'Shaughnessy is in the same employment. He was arrested at the house of Mr. J. J. Geary, grocer, Main-street, as was also Mr. Thompson, a clerk of Mr. Geary's. Mr. Dillon was formerly an attorney's clerk; he is now of no occupation, and was arrested at his mother's house, a public-house at Dillon's-cross. Mr. Adams is an engineer at Messrs. Beamish and Crawford's, and was arrested at his apartments at that establishment. Mr. Murphy is a hatter, having a large establishment in Great George-street; he was arrested in his own house. Mr. Lynch was arrested at his own house in Leeson-street; he was formerly a publican living on the Grand Parade, and was tried at the spring assizes of 1862, for having taken part in the riots which took place in this city on the 10th of March of that year, on which occasion he was acquitted. Mr. Adams is a man rather advanced in life, is married, and has a number of grown children. Amongst the persons included in the warrant of arrest was Mr. J. J. Geary, grocer, Main-street, who, however, is not to be found. In each case, the police, after obtaining admittance, went to the bedside of the person they were about to arrest, and informed him that they were about to arrest him on a charge of treason. They then gave their prisoners time to dress, and conveyed them in each instance to the City Gaol. The house of Mr. Lynch was searched after his arrest, and a sword, a brace of pistols, and an officer's uniform found in it. These were the only arms that were found, and we have not heard that any papers of a treasonable nature were discovered, although in three or four instances the houses of the prisoners were strictly searched. Immediately after the prisoners were lodged in the City Gaol they were brought before Messrs. Cronin and Macleod, and an investigation was held, the result of which we have not yet learned. One statement is that the prisoners were remanded for further examination; another, that they were fully committed for trial to the assizes. While the arrests were being made in Cork, another party of police proceeded to Blackrock, and knocked at the door of a house there, where five young men in the employment of Messrs. Fitzgerald and Co. were lodging. The owner of the house, on hearing the knocking, asked who was there? Head-constable O'Neill, who was in charge of the police force outside, answered that they were police; and, in reply to a further question, one of the police said that they wanted to search the house about a robbery that took place at Fitzgerald's. They were then, of course, admitted, and proceeded to search the house, and after a quarter of an hour went away without giving any further explanation. As no robbery has taken place at Messrs. Fitzgerald's, there can be little doubt that the visit of the police was connected with the other proceedings of last night, and it was supposed that their object was to search either for Mr. Geary or for some other persons against whom a warrant may have been issued. About nine o'clock this morning Head-constable O'Neill went to the shop of Mr. Barter, newsvendor, Castle-street, and asked Mrs. Barter had she any copies of the *Irish People*? She at once stated that she had, and handed one to the head constable. He then informed her that he had instructions to seize her whole stock, and she then at once gave up to him over 100 copies of the paper, which were in the shop at the time. We have not been able to ascertain on what information the proceedings of last night were taken, but a strong and almost universal rumour exists that the arrests have been grounded on informations made by a member of the body to which, it is alleged, the prisoners belong. This morning all the soldiers in the Cork barracks were aroused from their beds and put on the alert at about three o'clock. Their number is at present about 600, and most of them have, we understand, been awake and under arms since the hour we have mentioned. No soldier is allowed to leave the barrack without a pass. About 800 men will arrive in the course of this day from Fermoy and other stations to recruit the force here. This will make a force of 900 men, who, from what we have learned, will be kept actively on the alert for the succeeding few days, and longer, of course, if necessary. A battery of artillery arrived this morning from Ballinacolly, and is now at the Cork barracks.

The number of police employed in making the arrests were 150—eighty from Cork, and seventy from Dublin and the districts around Cork. The sub-inspectors in command, under Mr. Duncan, were:—Messrs. Hamilton, Cork; Kirwan, Glamis; and Carr, Dublin. The prisoners have only been committed for further investigation, which will be private. We have also learned the following important fact:—In the warrants of arrest, the prisoners are charged, not with treason-felony, but with high-treason, and rebellious practices against her Majesty.

STRANGE DEATH AT AN HOTEL.—The *Gazzetta Popolare* of Cagliari (Sardinia) has the following:—"A shocking event is said to have taken place at Iglesias. A man named Matty, a Swiss, employed in some works carried on by M. W. Scott, and lodging in the hotel of M. Durandi, was found dead in his apartment without anything having occurred of a nature to account for his death. A surgeon who was called in declared that it was caused by cerebral congestion, and M. Durandi obtained an authorization for the burial of the body before the time prescribed by sanitary regulations. It is related that as the coffin was being carried to the cemetery, some drops of blood were seen to trickle from it. Whether this be true or not, the coffin was re-opened, and a wound was found in the body, apparently made with a very fine stiletto, of about six inches in depth, and penetrating the heart. The aperture was stopped up with lint, camphor, and wax. It would seem that M. Matty had been assassinated while asleep. The judicial authorities are said to have immediately caused the hotel-keeper and the waiters to be arrested, the more so because this is reported to be the third case of sudden death occurring in the premises in the year."

#### A CLERGYMAN CONVICTED OF AN ASSAULT.

At the usual weekly sitting of the magistrates for the Hundred of Taverham, in the county of Norfolk, on Saturday last, the Rev. Samuel Hayward, vicar of Salhouse and Wroxham, was charged with assaulting Sarah Webster, a young girl about twenty years of age, at Salhouse, on Sunday, September 8. The magistrates who adjudicated upon the case were John Longe, Esq., and Colonel Stracey Clitheroe. Mr. Chittock appeared on behalf of the complainant, and Mr. Linay for the defendant.

The complainant deposed that she walked from Norwich to Salhouse on Sunday, the 8th instant, to see defendant, with whom she had been corresponding, about some money which he had promised to pay for her. She met defendant as he was coming from church after morning service, and requested to speak to him. He said he would have nothing to do with such a worthless person, and went to his residence, whither complainant followed him. On reaching the house she rang the bell, and defendant answered the summons. She again told him what she wanted, when he pushed her from the step along the gravelled walk, threw her into a bush, and kicked her leg. She afterwards went into defendant's kitchen, being very faint, and had a glass of water, and found that her dress had been much torn. To show that she believed she had a right to go to defendant's house on the Sunday, Mr. Chittock elicited a statement from the complainant that she went into his service when nearly fifteen years of age, as a general servant. About five months after she had been in his house he seduced her, and fearing that she was pregnant she told him, and he supplied her from time to time with a mixture of gin, laudanum, and some dark stuff which he got from a chemist's. He recommended her to leave his service, and promised to get her another situation. Complainant subsequently found that she was not pregnant, and in 1862 she went, at his invitation, with some friends to his house, when he made an appointment to meet her the following day at the White Hart Inn, Norwich. They met, and intercourse took place between them, the birth of a child in July, 1863, being the result. A medical man in Norwich attended complainant, and defendant paid one of his bills, and promised to pay another, but did not keep his word; and it was to induce him to do so that she called upon him on the day of the assault. It was also adduced that on one occasion, at the White Hart, defendant promised to marry her when Mrs. Hayward (who was in court during the hearing of the case) died. Complainant also said that she could not ensure finding defendant at home during the week, and that was why she called on Sunday. She went to a house in Norwich which he frequented, and which was occupied by a Miss Child, alias Harbord, formerly mistress of Salhouse school, but the "lady" and defendant refused to admit her.

In a cross-examination complainant denied being too familiar with two persons in Salhouse, and said that defendant, when he kicked her, was wearing the boots in which he walked home from church.

The Rev. J. S. G. Cramer, the curate of the parishes of Salhouse and Wroxham, deposed to meeting the complainant as he was going to perform his afternoon duties, and he observed that she was much exhausted, and that her dress was much torn. When he saw her again on the following Wednesday she had a large bruise upon her arm.

Mrs. Denmark, with whom complainant resides, corroborated the last witness as to the condition of complainant after the assault. She also stated that the defendant on one occasion left a sovereign with her for complainant.

Mr. Linay, on behalf of defendant, called Sarah Alexander, a servant, who stated that her master did not kick the complainant, that he had on his carpet slippers, and that she fell down upon the path. In cross-examination she admitted not seeing defendant push the complainant off the steps, and that her master was between herself and complainant.

This was all the evidence, and the court was cleared during the deliberation of the magistrates. On the re-admission of the public.

The Chairman said to the defendant: We have given this very disagreeable case every attention, and we come to the conclusion, without the slightest hesitation, and we must convict you. It is certainly one of the grossest assaults that ever came before this or any other court. I do not mean to say that the assault in itself is an aggravated one, but still it is an aggravated assault, it being upon a woman. Yours is a distinct case, and comes under a clause in which the penalty is heavy. One could hardly believe that a gentleman—I ought not to say that—a person in your position, a clergyman, having performed his duty on a Sunday, and going to perform it a second time, should in the interval assault a young woman, if it had not been stated upon oath. We have heard other and very disagreeable and most painful and disgraceful allusions to what I may almost call facts, which certainly do not come before us, and it is not our duty in any way to dwell upon them; but the assault is proved, and we fine you £10, including costs, in default three months' imprisonment. Hard labour is not mentioned in the clause, we cannot therefore give it.

The defendant had not the money in his possession, and two hours were granted him to obtain it.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.—An extraordinary trial took place at the Perth Circuit on Saturday. A farmer named Bell was accused of having written threatening letters to the Rev. J. P. Edgar, parish minister of Danbog, and Mr. Ballingall, one of his supporters and friends. The letters in question, written in a disguised hand, and full of orthographical mistakes, were in point of substance so disgustingly filthy as to be in part unfit for publication. It appeared that when Mr. Edgar was presented to his living there was great opposition to his settlement, and Mr. Bell was one of the most energetic of his opponents. It was proved that in his zeal he had on various occasions paid for the printing of doggerel verses abusing Mr. Edgar and Mr. Ballingall, and it was sworn that the writing of the threatening letters in some respects resembled his. The charge of being the author of them was the more serious, as only a short time previously an "infernal machine," formed of the bush of a cartwheel filled with gunpowder and plugged at both ends, had been exploded close to the window of the Danbog manse. The extraordinary part of the case was the defence, which consisted in the production of a young woman named Edmestone, who swore that she had written the letters in question, and that she had done so "merely for a frolic, to give the policemen some fun, and to cause them to hunt about the country." When she heard of the disastrous consequences which her frolic had entailed upon Mr. Bell she confessed what she had done to different persons, and although warned while in the witness-box, persisted in her confession. She denied, however, that she had fired the bush in a fit of frolicsomeness. Upon hearing Edmestone's testimony the counsel for the prosecution withdrew the charge against Mr. Bell.

DEATH OF MR. M. WOLVERLEY ATTWOOD.—We regret to announce the death of this gentleman, which took place rather suddenly on Sunday, at his residence at Dulwich, in his 67th year. For upwards of thirty years he was chairman of the General Steam Navigation Company, besides occupying a similar position in several other commercial undertakings. At one time he represented the borough of Greenwich in parliament.—*Shipping Gazette*

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